In a Long War Victory Favors the Spiritually Strong

Nippon Times

Life and Death Are One, Till Complete Victory Is Won

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ARMY OFFICER IS CITED TWICE FOR GALLANTRY ON EAST ASIA FRONTS

Lieutenant Wakabayashi Died Glorious Death In Guadalcanal

TYPIFIED BUSHIDO

By Dauntless Charges on Enemy Paved Way for Reduction of Hongkong

The two individual citations which had been issued to Lieutenant Toichi Wakabayashi, Company Commander of the Suemura Unit (formerly the Doi Unit), for the outstandingly meritorious services he rendered have been brought to the gracious knowledge of His Majesty the Emperor, the War Ministry announced on Saturday.

From May, 1941 onward, Lieutenant Wakabayashi served with great distinction successively at Canton, Hongkong, Ambon, Timor and Guadalcanal, particularly distinguishing himself in the operations at Hongkong and Guadalcanal. In the operations for the reduction of Hongkong he seized the pillboxes at Heights 225 and 341, the chief enemy position, and thus led the way to the reduction of the whole island. The Lieutenant died gloriously in action during the bloody battle on Guadalcanal and is remembered by all the Japanese officers and men who took part in those operations as the "Raiding Force Commander Who Did Not Return".

Led Men Courageously

Whenever he fought on the front, the Lieutenant commanded at the head of his forces with a fiery sense of responsibility and with bursting fighting spirit and always laid the foundations for victory of the whole forces. Once the fighting was over, however, he was gentleness itself, treating his subordinates with great kindliness, with the result that the love and respect of the whole company was concentrated upon him. He was literally the center of company unity and was the source of the company's fighting power.

Thus, the meritorious services he rendered in each battle and his character, truly representative of Bushido, brought to him the unprecedented honor of being granted two individual citations. Such an honor has no parallel among the company commanders of the ground forces, and his services and honor received can be compared with those of Major-General Tateo Kato, Hero-God of the Air.

The announcement made by the War Ministry at 4 p.m. Saturday was as follows:

"To Lieutenant Toichi Wakabayashi, who served suceessively since May, 1941 at Canton, Hongkong, Ambon, Timor, and Guadalcanal, and who died gloriously in action, citations had been granted by the Army Commander, and now they have been brought to the gracious knowledge of His Majesty the Emperor."

Record of Operations

The record of the operations in which Lieutenant Wakabayashi took part is as follows:

In the South China area:

Serving in the East River operations of the Imperial Forces in South China Lieutenant Wakabayashi showed outstanding qualities of leadership in the landing operations and the annihilation operations near Yangshutao. After the termination of the operations and the Units returned to their original posts he concentrated on making his company a model one. His efforts brought to his company the banner for marksmanship and the prize for bayonetting.

In the operations for the reduction of Hongkong:

With the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia and the start of the operations against Hongkong, Company Commander Wakabayashi informed his superiors of the necessity for scouting the reservoir area near the entrance to Kowloon, and personally led an officer patrol into that area and returned with valuable information. Following that, he moved out to the front lines, seized Height 255 and made for Height 341. The enemy resisted furiously from ferro-concrete pill-boxes but the Wakabayashi company mov-

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CITATIONS

Company Commander of the Suemura Unit
Lieutenant Toichi Wakabayashi

The above served in the operations on Guadalcanal and after being ordered to defend the lookout point and position No. 2 and No. 3 as company commander from November 20, 1942, onward, withstood furious enemy bombardments by dint of the excellent use of his strategic positions. Through active and courageous leadership he maintained his positions, always moving ahead of the enemy and repulsing it, moreover, he personally led his small force in successful surprise attacks against enemy positions, and smashed the enemy's attempts to attack. On January 12, 1943, when the enemy moved out in a general attack, he courageously held it in check although the company's force numbered only 10-odd men. The Lieutenant led four of his men in a night attack against the enemy which was in the midst of preparations for an attack and crushed it. The Lieutenant sustained a heavy wound in his head but his fighting will increased and he continued to fight. By the 14th, however, all the ammunition was exhausted, the company had had no food for three days, the greater part of the positions had been destroyed by the intense bombardment and the fighting was one of extreme bitterness with casualties continuing to mount. In addition, the enemy encircled the company from the rear and it was completely isolated. With that, the Lieutenant at 9 a.m., together with several of his men, launched a counter-attack and charged into the enemy hacking away with his sword. He cut down several of the enemy soldiers, but was hit in several places by the fragments of trench-mortar shells and died gloriously in action.

The Lieutenant's intense sense of responsibility and his solid will to drive forward in his given duty manifested perfectly the essence of the military spirit. His calm and courageous leadership held back a superior enemy for a long period and facilitated the Army's operations. His services were indeed outstanding.

Wherefore, a citation is hereby issued.

February 11, 1943

ARMY COMMANDER

Lieutenant Toichi Wakabayashi

The above, as company commander first of the Doi Unit and then the Suemura Unit, fought successively and with distinction at Canton, Hongkong, Ambon, Timor, and Guadalcanal for one year and eight months since May, 1941.

Particularly, in the operations for the reduction of Hongkong, he gained command of the situation and seized a key enemy position, thus laying the basis for the victory of the entire Army. In the operations on Guadalcanal he overcame pestilence and hardships and with only a small force drove into dangerous zones and smashed the enemy. Following that, he held his isolated positions solidly for a long period under furious enemy bombardment and thus his contribution to the operations was great. In the end he wielded his sword in spite of his severe wounds, and, after killing several of the enemy soldiers, he died a glorious death.

His action indeed was enough to make the gods weep.

Every time the Lieutenant went into action he manifested a lofty sense of responsibility and a burning fighting spirit. Through excellent judgment of the situation, he carried out his plans, always at the head of his forces, and thus paved the way for the victory of the entire forces.

The citation granted to the Unit to which he was attached at the time of the battle for the reduction of Hongkong, and the individual citation granted to him in the Guadalcanal operations, were thus well deserved.

His successive military exploits were indeed outstanding and were examples for all the officers and men of the Army. Thus, another citation is hereby issued and proclaimed to the entire Army.

May 1, 1943

ARMY COMMANDER

BURMESE FOREIGN CHIEF REPLIES TO WICHIT'S WIRE

Reciprocates Message of Thailand in Feting Independence Celebration in Burma

Domei

RANGOON, October 1.—In reply to a congratulatory message sent by the Thai Foreign Minister, Wichit Wichit-Wathakan on the occasion of Burma's official independence celebration, Burmese Foreign Minister Thakin Nu, sent a telegram thanking the Thai Government for its felicitations and best wishes.

Foreign Minister Thakin Nu's reply said:

"The message sent by His Majesty's Government of Thailand through Your Excellency on the occasion of the Burma independence celebration was received with great rejoicing and satisfaction by the Burmese people.

"Your kind message was appreciated all the more because of the geographical continguity and spiritual and religious affinity of our two peoples.

"With good wishes so sincerely tendered to us by the Thai people, the Burmese nation is confident that shoulder to shoulder with Thailand and other Allies in the Co-Prosperity Sphere, it will march toward final victory.

"I avail myself of this opportunity to renew to Your Excellency assurances of my highest consideration."

NEW FASCIST REPUBLIC RECOGNIZED BY BURMA

Hopes Mussolini Will Remove The Blot, Caused by Badoglio, On Italy's Escutcheon

Domei

RANGOON, October 1.—The Burmese Government on September 29 decided, at a meeting of the Cabinet, on the recognition of the Fascist Republican Government of Italy and a note to this effect was transmitted to the Duce through the Imperial Government. Last night the Welfare and Publicity Ministry of the Burmese Government issued a statement to the following effect:

"The Government of Burma, at a Cabinet meeting on September 29, duly recognized the Fascist Republican Government of Italy headed by Il Duce Mussolini. In extending this recognition, the Burmese Government has expressed its conviction that the new and strengthened Government of loyal Italians would wipe out the dishonor brought upon their country by the faithless renegade Government of Marshal Pietro Badoglio and that Italy will now march forward toward victory for the construction of a new world order. At the same time it has expressed its goodwill toward the new Government organized under the leadership of Mussolini."

Dr. Laurel Deeply Moved By Imperial Audience

Following the Imperial audience on Saturday, Dr. Jose Laurel, Chairman of the Preparatory Commission for Philippine Independence, issued the following statement at the Greater East Asia Guest Hall:

"Today I was granted the highest honor of being received in audience and given a gracious message by His Imperial Majesty the Emperor of Japan, and I was profoundly impressed with the gracious and immeasurable magnanimity of His Majesty. This honor and impression, I am sure, will ever live in memory throughout my whole life, and I wish to convey this inspiration to my country and share it with all the Filipinos. I am firmly determined to answer to the gracious magnanimity of His Majesty by doing my utmost for the construction of the New Philippines, always cherishing this glorious inspiration deep in heart together with our people."

FIRMER WAR SET-UP IS AIMED BY CABINET

Studies More Measures Implementing Structure Strengthening Policy

A special Cabinet meeting was held Saturday to discuss various concrete measures implementing the national structure strengthening policy adopted on September 21.

On the latter occasion, the Government had decided on a Draft Scheme for National Administrative Operation and it was as the first vital item in that scheme that the national structure strengthening policy was published on the night of September 22 in order to place the nation on a footing capable of coping with the current war situation.

Public opinion unanimously supported the action taken by the Government and urged that changes extending to the roots of all existing institutions should be undertaken regardless of the cumbersome traditions hampering action.

Accordingly, the Government has set about the enforcement of the national structure bolstering measures fully determined to effect such changes deemed necessary for increasing efficiency and raising the strength of the nation to new levels.

Thus, on Saturday afternoon the Cabinet studied the detailed plans intended to gear the nation for a stronger wartime footing.

Simplified Budget Approved

The Cabinet, at its regular meeting on Friday, decided on measures for the complete simplification of the budget as a part of the policy for the further strengthening of the internal wartime structure.

It is recalled that the Government had several wartime measures drafted by the various ministries, which, after approval had been given by the Chief Secretary of the Cabinet, the President of the Planning Board, the President of the Legislative Bureau and the President of the Board of Information had been rapidly put into effect.

The decision concerning the complete simplification of the budget was brought up as part of this policy and passed after a detailed explanation was given by Finance Minister Okinori Kaya.

In this connection, the Board of Information made an announcement on Friday afternoon.

Merging Research Bodies

Decision concerning the unification of the scientific and technical research organs now under control of the various ministries was passed by the Cabinet at its regular meeting held on Friday.

The decision was made in order to set down research topics which conform to the national aim and to use the powerful national authority to drive forward research and industrialization.

The plan for "the establishment of a unification policy for the mobilization of science and technique" was explained by Lieutenant-General Teiichi Suzuki, President of the Planning Board, and Dr. Viscount Tadashiro Inouye, President of the Board of Technology.

VATICAN IS KEEPING STRICT NEUTRALITY

Pope Doing Everything in His Power to Maintain Policy—Conditions Revealed

By Arrangement with the Asahi (Special to the Nippon Times)

ROME, October 1.—(Via Berlin) —Notwithstanding all the British propaganda to the contrary, Pope Pius XII is maintaining strict neutrality at the Vatican behind closed doors.

According to a British broadcast heard in Venice at about the time the Germans marched into Rome, German parachute-troops dropped near the Vatican and surrounded the Palace, so that the diplomatic corps of a dozen anti-Axis countries were virtually held prisoner within the narrow confines of the Vatican.

The present correspondent, therefore, decided to do a little investigating and approached the Palace gates. The guard had discarded their medieval halberds in favor of rifles which were slung across their shoulders and were wearing ammunition belts containing 100 rounds each. They challenged all seeking admission. The gates of the great cathedral of St. Peters' had been closed since September 9 and not even worshippers were permitted to enter.

British Prisoners Escape

One of the terms of the Badoglio surrender was that all American and British prisoners were to be released at once. Taking advantage of this clause, three British officers and two privates who had escaped from an Italian internment camp on the night of September 8 succeeded in slipping through St. Peter's into the courtyard of the Pope's Palace. British and French officers and men attempted to slip in the same way but they were shut out when the Vatican gates were shut.

In view of the delicate position in which the Vatican was placed, the Pope has spontaneously adopted a policy of strict neutrality and is doing everything in his power to maintain it. This is seen in the fact, for one thing, that the Vatican news, which had been broadcast in English, French, German, Italian and Spanish for 15 minutes five times each day has been shortened to 2 minutes and confined to what is printed in the Vatican organ Osservatore Romano. In response to this cautious attitude on the part of the regard to the Holy See, careful not to violate the sovereignty of the Vatican even unwittingly.

Negotiations Concluded

On September 13, at 5:30 p.m., an army truck carrying 12 German troops and a motor-car carrying the members of the Reich Embassy at the Vatican and German officers arrived on the border line between Italy and the Papal domain. Their representatives crossed the stone sign and entered the great fountain-square. The commanders of the Papal guard and gendarmes who had been waiting to receive them came forward and shook hands with them. In a perfectly amicable atmosphere

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Sultan of Selangor Urges Mohammedans To Show Gratitude by Working With Japan

Domei

KUALA LUMPUR, October 2.—"For all the privileges we have enjoyed in the past two years, we have only Japan to thank," declared Sultan Musa Shah of Selangor in a message to 153,000 Mohammedans of Selangor, on the occasion of the Muslim New Year.

He recalled that since the occupation of Malai by the Japanese Forces every facility has been granted to the Mohammedans to practice their religion. Furthermore, every assistance has been afforded the Malai community for the advancement of its interests and welfare, the Sultan added.

In return for all these privileges, the Sultan urged every Mohammedan in his State to cooperate wholeheartedly with Japan in the prosecution of the War of Greater East Asia.

He stressed the necessity of attaching more importance to the "Grow-More-Food" campaign with the ultimate aim of attaining self-sufficiency.

LAUREL CLARIFIES HOPE OF REBORN PHILIPPINES; THANKS JAPAN FOR HELP

Visitors From Philippines Are Welcomed by Premier

Tojo Praises Services Rendered by Laurel, Vargas And Aquino in Cause of Their Country at Banquet Given in Their Honor

A warm hand of welcome was extended to Dr. Jose P. Laurel, President of the Preparatory Commission for Philippine Independence, Jorge B. Vargas, Chairman of the Philippine Executive Commission, and Benigno S. Aquino, Vice-President of the Preparatory Commission for Philippine Independence and other members of the special Philippine mission to Japan by Prime Minister General Hideki Tojo at a banquet given in their honor Saturday evening at the official residence of the Prime Minister.

After eulogizing the invaluable services rendered by the three greatest leaders of the new Philippines in the cause of their country, the Japanese Prime Minister expressed satisfaction that under their inspiring leadership and fiery patriotism, "the New Philippines has been able to extricate herself completely from bondage to America and is now about to see the glorious day of her independence."

Prime Minister Tojo then reiterated once again that, "to enable all the nations of the universe each to find its proper place is the immutable spirit guiding the foundation of our Empire and with the forthcoming independence of the Philippines, we shall see another tangible manifestation of this spirit in the sacred soil of the Pearl of the Orient."

Voices Determination

Finally, the Prime Minister voiced the strong determination of Japan to fight the war to a victorious conclusion in order to wipe out once for all the evil factors endangering and preventing lasting peace in the world, and expressed the hope that the visitors would see for themselves the true picture of Japan under wartime conditions and convey it to the people of the Philippines.

The following is the text of the Prime Minister's speech:

It gives me great pleasure to welcome this evening, His Excellency, Dr. Jose P. Laurel, President of the Preparatory Commission for Philippine Independence; His Excellency, the Honorable Jorge B. Vargas, Chairman of the Philippine Executive Commission; His Excellency, the Honorable Benigno S. Aquino, Vice-President of the Preparatory Commission for Philippine Independence and the other distinguished members of the special Philippine mission and to address to them my sincere and heartfelt message of welcome.

First of all, permit me to express my great joy in seeing all the members of the party in good health, in spite of their long journey and the sudden change of climate. I am particularly pleased to note that Dr. Laurel has shown steady and rapid improvement, since I last saw him. As for myself, who have been honored by Your Excellencies' kind hospitality on my two trips to Manila, I am more than overjoyed in meeting my old friends here in Tokyo.

Mission Especially Honored

Your Excellencies' Mission was especially honored today by the gracious audience from His Imperial Majesty the Emperor and yesterday grants of the Imperial Orders were conferred upon you. I can fully understand the deep emotions which you feel in your hearts and I wish to express to Your Excellencies my sincere congratulations for the great honors that have been bestowed upon you.

His Excellency, Dr. Laurel has rendered great services in the restoration of order and the maintenance of peace in the Philippines, assuming weighty responsibilities upon his shoulders, first as the Commissioner of Justice and later as the Commissioner of the Interior. In June of this year, he was entrusted by his people to assume the post of President of the Preparatory Commission for Philippine Independence and in this capacity he has been devoting his unstinted and inestimable services to the tremendous task of preparing the Philippines for early independence.

In the course of his services to his countrymen, he was unfortunately made the victim of desperate gangsters and suffered severe wounds. However, with great physical and moral courage, he has remained undaunted and is continuing to devote himself all the more vigorously and resolutely to the construction of the New Philippines in close cooperation with the Imperial Army. Very recently, his own people have conferred upon him, with overwhelming enthusiasm, the high honor and trust of leading them as the titular head of the future state.

Greatly Assisted Army

His Excellency, Chairman Vargas was among the very first to actively cooperate with the Imperial Army when as the Mayor of Greater Manila, disregarding all concerns about his personal dangers, he offered valuable assistance to our Army immediately upon the occupation of Manila. Later, when Military administration was inaugurated, he assumed the office of Chairman of the Philippine Executive Commission and as the highest Filipino civil official, he devoted himself wholeheartedly to administrative duties, thereby giving great impetus to the dissemination of military administration. Upon the formation of the National Service Association in the Philippines, the Kalibapi, he became President of that organization and in that capacity he has been rendering inestimable services in unifying the Filipino people and in reconstructing the Philippines.

His Excellency, Mr. Aquino, Vice-President of the Preparatory Commission for Philippine Independence, has rendered incalculable services to the restoration of peace and order and the rapid return to normalcy in the Philippines. As the first Commissioner of the Interior he devoted himself with great zeal and energy to the pacification and rehabilitation of the wartorn country. Later, when the Kalibapi was organized, he became its Vice-President and Director-General and with his characteristic courage and enthusiasm he personally toured the provinces with utter disregard to personal safety, preaching the gospel of the New Order, reorienting the minds of the masses and working day and night for the surrender of the guerilla elements. As Vice-President of the Preparatory Commission for Philippine Independence his services are indeed great and far-reaching as all can attest.

Toiled Greatly

Under the inspired leadership and fiery patriotism of these great leaders, the masses of the Filipino people have striven hard and toiled greatly. As a result of this leadership and this effort, the New Philippines has been able to extricate herself completely from bondage to America and is now about to see the glorious day of her independence. To enable all the nations of the universe to find their proper place is the immutable spirit guiding the foundation of our Empire and with the forthcoming independence of the Philippines, we shall see another tangible manifestation of this spirit in the sacred soil of the Pearl of the Orient. On the eve of this momentous event, I wish to express words of felicitation, not only to the people of the Philippines but to all the peoples of Greater East Asia as well, and offer them my sincere congratulations.

Today, conditions both within and without the country are more and more taking the form of a decisive nature. Enemy counter-attacks are being repeated obstinately. But in the face of all this, Japan is fully prepared. Devoting the full strength of the one billion peoples of Greater East Asia, enemy resistance is being smashed relentlessly on all sides. The ties of cooperation with the allied and friendly powers of Europe have been made all the more closer and stronger and a vigorous campaign is being prosecuted relentlessly in the East and in the West for the establishment of a New World Order.

It is Japan's adamant determination to fight out this war to a vic-

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New Republic Aims to be Worthy Member of Co-Prosperity Sphere

SEES FOREIGN PRESS

Constitution Recently Ratified Held Far Different From One Under U.S. Rule

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The firm determination of the Filipino people to make the new Republic of the Philippines a deserving member of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere was expressed by President-Elect Dr. Jose P. Laurel on Saturday afternoon in an interview he granted to resident foreign correspondents at the Greater East Asia Guest Hall at 4:50 p.m.

Declaring that independence has been the hope and dream of the Filipinos for centuries and that countless Filipino heroes and martyrs have died in order to achieve it, the Philippine leader said:

Thanks Japan

"And now, as we are about to receive our independence from the hands of Japan, we feel that we have come at last to the end of the trail which our heroes and martyrs have blazed before us, the goal to attain which many generations of our people have made incalculable sacrifices. Our gratitude, therefore knows no bounds, especially because we realize that our independence has been made possible by the Oriental nation that has staked her national destiny on the sublime principle of liberating all the oppressed peoples of East Asia."

Dr. Laurel said all the important steps have been taken for the establishment of the New Rapublic of the Philippines. Its Constitution which was prepared by the Preparatory Commission for Philippine Independence of which he is chairman and which has already been ratified by representatives of the people is a far cry from the former Constitution under American rule, Dr. Laurel said. The new Constitution, he explained, has special emphasis on peace, order and moral justice so that the Filipino people may realize the prime importance of helping in the establishment of a new world order.

Elaborating on the program of work of the resurrected Philippines, President-Elect Laurel first emphasized that "we shall have to take care of our own people, to bind the wounds that they have suffered by reason of the war, to feed, clothe, and shelter them to the best of our ability and resources."

Dr. Laurel then emphasized the importance of proceeding at once with the establishment of the political machinery of the Republic. "We shall need to persuade," he declared, "those among our people who still entertain some doubts about the reality of our independence to overcome their indifference and help us actively in the rehabilitation of our nation."

Stresses Self-Sufficiency

The energetic and eloquent Philippine leader then stressed the vital necessity of laying the foundation for Philippine economic self-sufficiency in order that the Filipinos may be able to produce all the things they need, as well as the importance of spiritual and cultural reorientation which he said has been so wisely inspired and initiated by the Japanese Military Administration.

Dr. Laurel, seated in a sofa facing the battery of foreign newspapermen, with Chairman Jorge B. Vargas of the Philippine Executive Commission and Vice-Chairman Benigno S. Aquino of the Philippines Independence Preparatory Commission beside him, answered the questions posed by the interviewers with a great deal of enthusiasm and forceful clarity.

In reply to a question as to the Constitution of the future Republic of the Philippines, Mr. Laurel explained that the Constitution may be divided into the preamble, the divisions of the legislature, executive and judicial, and general provisions and amendments. In the preamble, he said, one will notice a particulary important characteristic. That is that the three points, peace, order

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GREW AGAIN ISSUES WARNING TO YANKS

Japanese Will Fight to the Last; Nelson Gives Out Gigantic Figures

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, September 30.—Joseph C. Grew, former American Ambassador to Japan, today again warned against the tremendous fighting spirit of the Japanese, according to information reaching here from Washington.

"There are some places in the Southwestern Pacific where the Japanese have recently been withdrawing," said Grew, "but that absolutely does not mean that the Japanese are losing. They are merely carrying out new operations. The Japanese do not know surrender, and are a people who will fight to the last."

Nelson Boasting Again

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, September 30.—Donald Nelson, Director of the United States War Production Board, spoke about the condition of the American munitions industry at a meeting held in Washington on September 25, according to a Washington dispatch. As usual he spoke in terms of gigantic figures and did his best to give the impression that, under him, the production of war materials needed by the American fighting forces is picking up.

His speech, in substance, follows: "The American munitions industry will have turned out nearly 100,000 war planes during the one year ending this month. The production of planes continues to gather speed. At the rate at which planes are now being turned out it is maintained that it will not be long before America will be producing one plane a minute.

The munitions which have been turned out in America since the outbreak of war include 60,000 tanks and tank chassis, 53,000 automobiles, 1,100,000 motor trucks and tractors. Also merchant vessels totalling more than 21,000,000 tons and naval vessels aggregating a displacement of nearly 3,000,000 tons have been built, it is claimed.

The arms which have been supplied to the American ground forces during the period include 170,000 guns, 225,000,000 projectiles, 1,500,000 machine-guns, 670,000 automatic and ordinary rifles, and 26,000,000,000 rounds of ammunition, it is further claimed.

ITALIAN TRAITOR REGIME PLANS WAR OPERATIONS

Badoglio Meets Anti-Axis Leaders at Malta to Map Campaign Against Germany

Domei

LISBON, September 30.—Pietro Badoglio, treacherous leader of the puppet Italian regime, and General Dwight Eisenhower, Commander-in-Chief of the anti-Axis forces in Europe, met aboard the British battleship, Nelson, on Wednesday at Malta, the anti-Axis headquarters announced to night, according to information from Algiers.

The announcement declared that the two discussed military problems existing between the anti-Axis forces and the Badoglio regime, particularly the operational policy of the Badoglio-Italian forces against the Germans.

Besides Badoglio and Eisenhower, those who were present at the meeting included Admiral Sir Andrew Cunningham, Commander of the British fleet in the Mediterranean; Lieutenant-General Sir Harold L. Alexander, Deputy Commander-in-Chief of the anti-Axis forces in Europe; Air Marshal Sir Arthur Tedder, commander of the air forces in the Mediterranean area; Harold MacMillan, British representative to the anti-Axis Politico-Military Committee; Robert Murphy, American representative to North Africa, and the representatives of the army, navy and air forces of the Badoglio regime.

Vatican Is Keeping Strict Neutrality

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negotiations regarding the border patrol were concluded.

It was to the square in front of St. Peter's that the citizens of Rome came running on hearing the report of the armistice on the night of September 8. The voices of the populace seeking the Pope were mingled with prayers for peace that went up just then and a great excitement ensued. This was occasioned by a mysterious motor-car that slid out of the Vatican from which came the cry of: "Peace! Peace!" and which circled the walls of the Palace.

The motor-car is reported to have been that of the British Embassy whose staff had been cooped up within the Papal domain for four years.

Epochal Interview Is Held

President-Elect Dr. Jose P. Laurel of the forthcoming new Republic of the Philippines, right, as he told foreign correspondents in an interview Thursday afternoon at the Greater East Asia Guest Hall of the firm determination of the Filipino people to make their reborn country a worthy member of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere. At Dr. Laurel's right is Chairman Jorge B. Vargas of the Philippine Executive Commission.

LAUREL CLARIFIES HOPE OF FILIPINOS

(Continued From Page 1)

and moral justice will be given special emphasis so that the people may realize the prime importance of helping in the establishment of a new world order.

After explaining in detail the particulars of the Constitution, Mr. Laurel declared with special emphasis that the new Constitution will have a world of difference from the former Constitution in force during American rule, which was burdened with many restrictions and reservations and whereby all important final decisions, whether they be judicial or executive, had to be approved by the United States President or by Congress.

Will Organize Army

Questioned if he had in mind any idea of organizing an army in the Philippines, the President-Elect declared:

"After the termination of the war, we will organize our own army at least powerful enough to defend the integrity of the Republic of the Philippines. We are expecting to establish the National Defense Department but for the moment, the constabularly will take charge of the maintenance of domestic peace and order."

Dr. Laurel pointed out that the whole problem of the army depends upon the extent of pacification in the Islands as well as on the revenue. "At any rate," he said, "the Philippines, as an independent country, will naturally have to have armed forces to defend the country from possible aggression by foreign Powers."

Asked to comment on recent reports that the United States is now talking about granting immediate independence to the Philippines, the Philippine leader strongly declared that the idea was simply foolish. Pointing out that the Americans would not give independence to the Philippines during their 40-year rule and that they have now started talking about it when they have lost their grip on the islands, Dr. Laurel said the whole thing was stupidly theoretical.

Sees Japanese Press

Prior to the interview with foreign pressmen, the Philippine leaders also met the Japanese press at 4:20 p.m. In the interview, Dr. Laurel expressed the unbounded gratitude of the Filipinos to Japan for the latter's magnanimous step of promising independence to them within only two years after the occupation of the islands.

He also expressed the Philippines' firm determination to become a worthy member of the East Asiatic community of nations. "There can be no prosperity of any particular member State of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere," he said, "the prosperity must be of the entire region of the Sphere.

Asked to air his impressions of his present visit to Japan, Dr. Laurel remarked:

"I have visited this country several times in the past but what particularly impressed me on my present visit here is the fact that the Japanese people are strongly united spiritually and firmly determined to go ahead to achieve what I consider the great mission of the Japanese Empire. I have no doubt that Japan will remain in the history of human civilization as a country that is instrumental to the liberation and resurrection of the East Asiatic peoples."

The text of Dr. Laurel's prepared statement follows:

"As we step on Nipponese soil for the first time since the outbreak of the Greater East Asia War, we are overwhelmed by a feeling of awe and gratitude. For today we find ourselves in the very heart and nerve-center of the Great Empire of Nippon which is engaged in a titanic struggle for the liberation of all the peoples of East Asia.

"In the Philippines we felt the mighty pulse of the Empire communicating to us every throb of the great heart that beats without ceasing here. Today, finding ourselves on Nipponese soil, we have come to feel at closer range the irresistible force which we sensed only from a distance, the tremendous power which for the past nearly two years has inspired the millions of Asia to move as one towards ultimate victory.

"We wish to express the whole-hearted gratitude and appreciation of the eighteen million Filipinos to the Great Empire of Nippon.

Many Difficult Tasks

"The tasks that confront the Filipino people are many and difficult. We shall need, first of all, to take care of our own people, to bind the wounds that they have suffered by reason of the war, to feed, clothe, and shelter them to the best of our ability and resources. We shall need, in the meantime, to proceed at once with the establishment of the political machinery of the Republic, the better to accomplish the work we have to do. We shall need to persuade those among our people who still entertain some doubts about the reality of our independence to overcome their indifference and help us actively in the rehabilitation of our nation. We shall need to lay the foundation for our economic self-sufficiency in order that we may be able to produce all the things we need, as befits a free and independent nation. We shall need to carry on with the program of spiritual and cultural reorientation so wisely inspired and initiated by the Japanese Military Administration, in order to enable our people to build themselves into the Oriental nation which God and Nature intended we should be. We shall need, finally, to make the independent Republic of the Philippines a deserving member of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere, contributing with its whole strength to the establishment, maintenance and glorification of the Sphere.

"This, in outline, is the program of work and achievement of the future Republic of the Philippines. It is as complicated as it is manifold. But we Filipinos also realize that no people are worthy of freedom and independence, unless they are also willing to shoulder the obligations; we know that freedom is both a responsibility and a privilege. Therefore, we embrace our independence whole-heartedly and without reservations, together with all the duties and obligations, the rights and privileges that go with it."

Young Indian Maiden Donates Her Savings Volunteers to Fight

Domei

SHONAN, October 2.—Symbolic of the patriotic fervor prevailing at present, among all sections of Indian people here, is an act of a 17-year old Sikh girl, Deep Kaur, who yesterday donated ¥1,000—all the money she had—to the Indian Independence League funds and also volunteered her services with Rani of Jhansi Regiment. She declared that it was her desire to serve her country in every way possible and that she would go forward as a frontline worker with her other sisters till her country is freed.

VISITORS FROM P.I. GREETED BY TOJO

(Continued From Page 1)

torious close, to the bitter end if need be, in order to eradicate, once and for all time, the evil factors that endanger and prevent lasting peace in this world. Today, in Greater East Asia all the peoples of Manchoukuo, China, Thailand and Burma—the billion people of East Asia—are closely knit into one solid mass, dedicated heart and soul to one common ideal, to one single objective. Now with the attainment to maturity of the New Philippines, this solidity has been all the more re-enforced and we in Japan have strengthened anew our firm and unshakable conviction in the certain victory of Japan in this sacred war of liberation.

Your Excellencies, who are the leaders of the New Philippines, it is earnestly hoped that you will take full cognizance of this adamant determination and this firm conviction of Japan with regard to the outcome of the present war and upon your return to your country, you will strive with renewed vigor for the completion of Philippine Independence and the establishment of a Greater East Asia based on ethical principles and moral justice.

The itinerary of your present visit to our country has been very short and you are pressed with urgent engagements. However, it will be appreciated if you will see for yourself as much as it is possible, the true picture of Japan under wartime conditions and convey this picture of Nippon to the people of the Philippines.

May I now propose a toast for the health and the continued activities of our honored guests.

NEW STAMPS ON SALE TO FETE BURMA'S RISE

Using Many Colors, They Feature Peacock Crest of Burmese Government

Domei

RANGOON, October 1.—The post-offices throughout Burma on the final day of the official celebration of Burmese independence placed on sale three new types of postage stamps.

The new issues are vivid in color being mostly violet, red, orange, dark green, sky blue and brown and range in denominations from one cent to three rupees.

All the new stamps are featured with the official peacock crest of the government.

The one, two and three cents stamps have the picture of a Burmese girl carrying an earthen pot on her head, while the five, ten, fifteen, twenty and thirty cents issues depict an elephant lifting a log with its trunk. The one and two rupees stamps carry the picture of the famed watchtower of Mandalay Palace.

Resident's Club Opens

Domei

HONGKONG, October 1.—The inaugural ceremony of the Japanese resident's Club was held here this morning attended by Lieutenant-General Rensuke Isogai, Governor-General of Hongkong, a large number of Japanese military officials and local civilians.

The club membership includes all local Japanese numbering 5,000. Akira Sekizawa, manager of the local branch of the Yokohama Specie Bank was chosen president.

PESSIMISM IS VOICED FOR MOSCOW TALKS

What Can Hull Do There When U.S. Not Ready to Cooperate, Foe Commentators Ask

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, September 29.—With the projected Three-Power Conference scheduled to be held in Moscow shortly, both American and British newspaper commentators are making considerable comments on the Soviet Union.

Their comments reveal pessimism in the forthcoming Moscow parley owing to the existing wide political difference between the parties involved.

The American Senate's failure to take up J. W. Fulbright's resolution for American international cooperation after the war which the House overwhelmingly passed on September 21 has not helped the situation, is the view of the commentators.

They stated that the British Government expected that the Senate would accept Fulbright's resolution as a token of future cooperation and proof that the United States and Britain have one common foreign policy, but the Senate's action puts Prime Minister Winston Churchill in a delicate position in view of his attempts to win over Premier Josef Stalin.

According to the commentators, the Senate's attitude neither helps Secretary of State Cordell Hull, who is at present busy in connection with the organization of the Tripartite Conference to be held in Moscow where the Russians are expected to lift the veil of mysteries.

Consensus of Opinion

The consensus of opinion is, if the United States is not yet ready to cooperate, what in the world is Cordell Hull going to do in Moscow.

If it is already impossible to reach an agreement between three nations fighting one common enemy, the commentators are asking what is going to happen if peace and collective security is to be discussed.

Another difficult issue is that the Baltics, Poland and Rumania fall under Russia's claims and now deny strategic frontiers to the Soviets, who has been fighting so decisively. But any such concessions by the United States and Britain toward the Soviets would overthrow the Atlantic Charter.

It is predicted that when the Tripartite Conference will be held the Soviet armies will probably be at the frontiers they held in 1939 thereby creating an enormous political crisis in the whole of Eastern and Middle Europe and the National Committees established in Moscow would enjoy more popularity than the Refugee Governments in London.

Anglo-American plans in Europe, and last but not least, in the Pacific, would then undergo a tremendous change. In concluding the commentators stated that the Soviet Union occupies the key position to future victory.

FOREIGN COLONY MOUNTS

Big Increase in Number of Americans Noted in Chungking

Domei

CANTON, October 2.—The number of foreigners in Chungking has increased to a total of 1,046, and of this number 556 speak the English language, being either British, Americans, Canadians, Australians and so forth, according to Chungking broadcasts.

The number of Americans has shown a marked increase of late with the influx of American aviators, press correspondents and others from the United States. The total number of Americans in Chungking now come up to 258. Members of the American War Information Bureau have practically over-run Chungking's information organ and are said to be busily engaged in gathering news.

Teia Maru in Shonan

Domei

SHONAN, October 2.—The second exchange ship Teia Maru, which sailed from Yokohama on September 14, arrived here this morning carrying on board 1,500 Americans, Chileans and Canadians from Japan, China, the Philippines, French Indo-China and Thailand on her way to Goa.

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ARMY OFFICER IS CITED TWICE

(Continued from Page 1)

ed ahead of the other companies also in the attack and annihilated the enemy with hand grenades. Lieutenant Wakabayashi charged into swinging his sword and captured the enemy defense commander there. For the next two nights and days he held the position solidly in spite of the intense fire from the enemy batteries at Hongkong and thus started the crumbling of the enemy's defenses of Kowloon peninsula. Lieutenant Wakabayashi's effective fighting thus led to the fall of Hongkong and the Unit to which he was attached was granted a citation.

Forced Foe to Surrender

In the operations for the reduction of Ambon:

In the beginning of 1942 the Wakabayashi company was ordered to reduce an airfield in Ambon together with a Naval Unit. On January 30, the company led the others in landing on the island and began to advance toward the airfield. When the Japanese forces reached a point within 300 meters of the airfield, the enemy's resistance stiffened with its bringing into play mechanized forces and heavy artillery. The Wakabayashi Unit went into the jungles and circled around the enemy and on February 3 appeared to the north of the enemy position, drove into the northwestern part of the airfield and forced the way to the enemy's surrender.

In the operations in Timor:

The Wakayabashi Company landed on Timor on February 20, and fought there for about half a year.

In the operations in Guadalcanal:

The Wakabayashi Company landed on Guadalcanal at Cape Esperance in the beginning of November and drove forward overcoming every difficulty. Toward the end of November the company set up a lookout point, and when ordered to hold the area there at all costs, did so in face of decreasing ammunition, food and men. The company not only repulsed the enemy at every turn but also moved out in frequent surprise attacks in which the enemy suffered huge losses. While the company was thus holding the lookout point area, the enemy on January 12, 1943 launched a general frontal attack against that area. By this time the company's force who could fight numbered only ten and some men besides Lieutenant Wakabayashi. Fighting against the enemy numbering 600 the force fought well.

Make Bold Assault

When night fell, the enemy began to build positions only 10 meters away from the Japanese position. Primming over with fighting spirit, Lieutenant Wakabayashi led four of his men in a bold night assault against this enemy, forcing the enemy 600 to flee in disorder and capturing two light machine-guns and three automatic-rifles and many other arms. They also took three American prisoners. These were the first American prisoners taken in this area and what they revealed contributed much to the later Japanese operations.

On the next day the enemy started a furious counter-attack and in the hail of bullets one after another of the remaining Japanese fell; the Lieutenant himself was wounded severely in his forehead by a shot fired from an enemy automatic. The company however continued to hold its position.

Knowing that the situation was serious, Lieutenant Wakabayashi, holding on to the shoulders of one of his men, went back to his Unit Commander with a report. The Unit Commander, seeing the blood-covered Lieutenant Wakabayashi, ordered him to be cared for, but the Lieutenant shook his head and went back to his position once again holding on to the shoulders of his subordinate.

Dies Gallant Death

More than ten days had gone by since food and ammunition had become short. The men watching Lieutenant Wakabayashi go back to his position in order to die in action could not hold back the tears which welled up in their eyes. On the early dawn of the next day, January 14, the fighting became more intense still, and the company was completely surrounded. At 9 p.m. the Lieutenant led the remainder of his men in a last charge against the enemy. He hacked dead four enemy officers and men and then died gloriously in action hit by trench mortar fragments in the right shoulder, right hip, and right thigh.

Lieutenant Wakabayashi was born in Sake-mura, Yashiro-gun, Yamanashi Prefecture. He graduated from the Minobu Middle School, and in September, 1939 graduated from the Military Academy with honors and was granted Imperial gifts. Following that he was appointed Sub-Lieutenant, and in the end of 1940, a Lieutenant. He was killed in action on January 14, 1943 in Guadalcanal Island.

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ACKNOWLEDGMENT

Mr. H. BOECKLI sincerely thanks for the sympathy extended to him in his recent bereavement.

MRS. LUCE ATTACKS F.D.R. AND HIS STAFF

Says Roosevelt Is 'Power Hungry' and Neglects Domestic Problems

Domei

LISBON, September 30.—Representative Clare Booth Luce, wife of Henry Luce of Life Magazine, is reported from New York as having voiced deep regret when informed that the War Department had ordered the Army publication in New Delhi to cease carrying her weekly column entitled "China, Burma, India roundup."

According to the New York Times Mrs. Luce declared, "I had many flattering offers from American newspaper syndicates to write just such columns for domestic consumption but turned them all down because it seemed to me to be patriotic and a great honor to write exclusively—and without remuneration—for our men overseas."

According to the New York Times, sharp-tongued Mrs. Luce, through newspaper columns, described the price fixing efforts at home to the American troops at the fronts as having "left consumer and producer alike with tongues hanging out and eyes rolling dizzily with larder, pocketbook and gas tank empty."

Mrs. Luce bitterly criticized President Roosevelt's failure to take care of domestic issues asserting that the president was "too busy planning great military maneuvers with Churchill" to help Economic Stabilizer James Byrnes do any effective stabilizing. She also spoke of "guerilla sorties and commando raids on New Deal bureaucracies and on the chief executive."

Mrs. Luce declared that New Deal Agencies were "fleeing like Eliza crossing the ice, with congressional bloodhounds hot on their trail." She sarcastically added that she hoped the "next congress would be in shape to legislate peace terms at home and possibly abroad, when the war was over."

Mrs. Luce averred that "that bald-headed, smiling old Texan, Sam Rayburn, spends most of his days and nights figuring out how the president's dwindling cohorts can retire, with honor, to previously prepared positions." She also described the president as being "power hungry."

Chungking Admits Raid

Domei

CANTON, October 2.—Chungking in a broadcast admitted the bombings of Hsinfeng and Lungnan in the southern region of Kiangsi Province by a Japanese Air Unit yesterday. The two cities are key military positions of the enemy.

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In a Long War Victory Favors the Spiritually Strong

Nippon Times

Life and Death Are One, Till Complete Victory Is Won

No. 15,993 (THE 18th YEAR of SHOWA) TOKYO, SUNDAY, OCTOBER 3, 1943 第三種郵便物認可 昭和十五年十二月二十七日 Price 15 Sen

ARMY OFFICER IS CITED TWICE FOR GALLANTRY ON EAST ASIA FRONTS

Lieutenant Wakabayashi Died Glorious Death In Guadalcanal

TYPIFIED BUSHIDO

By Dauntless Charges on Enemy Paved Way for Reduction of Hongkong

The two individual citations which had been issued to Lieutenant Toichi Wakabayashi, Company Commander of the Suemura Unit (formerly the Doi Unit), for the outstandingly meritorious services he rendered have been brought to the gracious knowledge of His Majesty the Emperor, the War Ministry announced on Saturday.

From May, 1941 onward, Lieutenant Wakabayashi served with great distinction successively at Canton, Hongkong, Ambon, Timor and Guadalcanal, particularly distinguishing himself in the operations at Hongkong and Guadalcanal. In the operations for the reduction of Hongkong he seized the pillboxes at Heights 225 and 341, the chief enemy position, and thus led the way to the reduction of the whole island. The Lieutenant died gloriously in action during the bloody battle on Guadalcanal and is remembered by all the Japanese officers and men who took part in those operations as the "Raiding Force Commander Who Did Not Return".

Led Men Courageously

Whenever he fought on the front, the Lieutenant commanded at the head of his forces with a fiery sense of responsibility and with bursting fighting spirit and always laid the foundations for victory of the whole forces. Once the fighting was over, however, he was gentleness itself, treating his subordinates with great kindliness, with the result that the love and respect of the whole company was concentrated upon him. He was literally the center of company unity and was the source of the company's fighting power.

Thus, the meritorious services he rendered in each battle and his character, truly representative of Bushido, brought to him the unprecedented honor of being granted two individual citations. Such an honor has no parallel among the company commanders of the ground forces, and his services and honor received can be compared with those of Major-General Tateo Kato, Hero-God of the Air.

The announcement made by the War Ministry at 4 p.m. Saturday was as follows:

"To Lieutenant Toichi Wakabayashi, who served successively since May, 1941 at Canton, Hongkong, Ambon, Timor, and Guadalcanal, and who died gloriously in action, citations had been granted by the Army Commander, and now they have been brought to the gracious knowledge of His Majesty the Emperor."

Record of Operations

The record of the operations in which Lieutenant Wakabayashi took part is as follows:

In the South China area:

Serving in the East River operations of the Imperial Forces in South China Lieutenant Wakabayashi showed outstanding qualities of leadership in the landing operations and the annihilation operations near Yangshutao. After the termination of the operations and the Units returned to their original posts he concentrated on making his company a model one. His efforts brought to his company the banner for marksmanship and the prize for bayonetting.

In the operations for the reduction of Hongkong:

With the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia and the start of the operations against Hongkong, Company Commander Wakabayashi informed his superiors of the necessity for scouting the reservoir area near the entrance to Kowloon, and personally led an officer patrol into that area and returned with valuable information. Following that, he moved out to the front lines, seized Height 255 and made for Height 341. The enemy resisted furiously from ferro-concrete pill-boxes but the Wakabayashi company mov-

(Continued on Page 2)

CITATIONS

Company Commander of the Suemura Unit
Lieutenant Toichi Wakabayashi

The above served in the operations on Guadalcanal and after being ordered to defend the lookout point and position No. 2 and No. 3 as company commander from November 20, 1942, onward, withstood furious enemy bombardments by dint of the excellent use of his strategic positions. Through active and courageous leadership he maintained his positions, always moving ahead of the enemy and repulsing it, moreover, he personally led his small force in successful surprise attacks against enemy positions, and smashed the enemy's attempts to attack. On January 12, 1943, when the enemy moved out in a general attack, he courageously held it in check although the company's force numbered only 10-odd men. The Lieutenant led four of his men in a night attack against the enemy which was in the midst of preparations for an attack and crushed it. The Lieutenant sustained a heavy wound in his head but his fighting will increased and he continued to fight. By the 14th, however, all the ammunition was exhausted, the company had had no food for three days, the greater part of the positions had been destroyed by the intense bombardment and the fighting was one of extreme bitterness with casualties continuing to mount. In addition, the enemy encircled the company from the rear and it was completely isolated. With that, the Lieutenant at 9 a.m., together with several of his men, launched a counter-attack and charged into the enemy hacking away with his sword. He cut down several of the enemy soldiers, but was hit in several places by the fragments of trench-mortar shells and died gloriously in action.

The Lieutenant's intense sense of responsibility and his solid will to drive forward in his given duty manifested perfectly the essence of the military spirit. His calm and courageous leadership held back a superior enemy for a long period and facilitated the Army's operations. His services were indeed outstanding.

Wherefore, a citation is hereby issued.

February 11, 1943

ARMY COMMANDER

Lieutenant Toichi Wakabayashi

The above, as company commander first of the Doi Unit and then the Suemura Unit, fought successively and with distinction at Canton, Hongkong, Ambon, Timor, and Guadalcanal for one year and eight months since May, 1941.

Particularly, in the operations for the reduction of Hongkong, he gained command of the situation and seized a key enemy position, thus laying the basis for the victory of the entire Army. In the operations on Guadalcanal he overcame pestilence and hardships and with only a small force drove into dangerous zones and smashed the enemy. Following that, he held his isolated positions solidly for a long period under furious enemy bombardment and thus his contribution to the operations was great. In the end he wielded his sword in spite of his severe wounds, and, after killing several of the enemy soldiers, he died a glorious death.

His action indeed was enough to make the gods weep.

Every time the Lieutenant went into action he manifested a lofty sense of responsibility and a burning fighting spirit. Through excellent judgment of the situation, he carried out his plans, always at the head of his forces, and thus paved the way for the victory of the entire forces.

The citation granted to the Unit to which he was attached at the time of the battle for the reduction of Hongkong, and the individual citation granted to him in the Guadalcanal operations, were thus well deserved.

His successive military exploits were indeed outstanding and were examples for all the officers and men of the Army. Thus, another citation is hereby issued and proclaimed to the entire Army.

May 1, 1943

ARMY COMMANDER

BURMESE FOREIGN CHIEF REPLIES TO WICHIT'S WIRE

Reciprocates Message of Thailand in Feting Independence Celebration in Burma

Domei

RANGOON, October 1.—In reply to a congratulatory message sent by the Thai Foreign Minister, Wichit Wichit-Wathakan on the occasion of Burma's official independence celebration, Burmese Foreign Minister Thakin Nu, sent a telegram thanking the Thai Government for its felicitations and best wishes.

Foreign Minister Thakin Nu's reply said:

"The message sent by His Majesty's Government of Thailand through Your Excellency on the occasion of the Burma independence celebration was received with great rejoicing and satisfaction by the Burmese people.

"Your kind message was appreciated all the more because of the geographical continguity and spiritual and religious affinity of our two peoples.

"With good wishes so sincerely tendered to us by the Thai people, the Burmese nation is confident that shoulder to shoulder with Thailand and other Allies in the Co-Prosperity Sphere, it will march toward final victory.

"I avail myself of this opportunity to renew to Your Excellency assurances of my highest consideration."

NEW FASCIST REPUBLIC RECOGNIZED BY BURMA

Hopes Mussolini Will Remove The Blot, Caused by Badoglio, On Italy's Escutcheon

Domei

RANGOON, October 1.—The Burmese Government on September 29 decided, at a meeting of the Cabinet, on the recognition of the Fascist Republican Government of Italy and a note to this effect was transmitted to the Duce through the Imperial Government. Last night the Welfare and Publicity Ministry of the Burmese Government issued a statement to the following effect:

"The Government of Burma, at a Cabinet meeting on September 29, duly recognized the Fascist Republican Government of Italy headed by Il Duce Mussolini. In extending this recognition, the Burmese Government has expressed its conviction that the new and strengthened Government of loyal Italians would wipe out the dishonor brought upon their country by the faithless renegade Government of Marshal Pietro Badoglio and that Italy will now march forward toward victory for the construction of a new world order. At the same time it has expressed its goodwill toward the new Government organized under the leadership of Mussolini."

Dr. Laurel Deeply Moved By Imperial Audience

Following the Imperial audience on Saturday, Dr. Jose Laurel, Chairman of the Preparatory Commission for Philippine Independence, issued the following statement at the Greater East Asia Guest Hall:

"Today I was granted the highest honor of being received in audience and given a gracious message by His Imperial Majesty the Emperor of Japan, and I was profoundly impressed with the gracious and immeasurable magnanimity of His Majesty. This honor and impression, I am sure, will ever live in memory throughout my whole life, and I wish to convey this inspiration to my country and share it with all the Filipinos. I am firmly determined to answer to the gracious magnanimity of His Majesty by doing my utmost for the construction of the New Philippines, always cherishing this glorious inspiration deep in heart together with our people."

FIRMER WAR SET-UP IS AIMED BY CABINET

Studies More Measures Implementing Structure Strengthening Policy

A special Cabinet meeting was held Saturday to discuss various concrete measures implementing the national structure strengthening policy adopted on September 21.

On the latter occasion, the Government had decided on a Draft Scheme for National Administrative Operation and it was as the first vital item in that scheme that the national structure strengthening policy was published on the night of September 22 in order to place the nation on a footing capable of coping with the current war situation.

Public opinion unanimously supported the action taken by the Government and urged that changes extending to the roots of all existing institutions should be undertaken regardless of the cumbersome traditions hampering action.

Accordingly, the Government has set about the enforcement of the national structure bolstering measures fully determined to effect such changes deemed necessary for increasing efficiency and raising the strength of the nation to new levels.

Thus, on Saturday afternoon the Cabinet studied the detailed plans intended to gear the nation for a stronger wartime footing.

Simplified Budget Approved

The Cabinet, at its regular meeting on Friday, decided on measures for the complete simplification of the budget as a part of the policy for the further strengthening of the internal wartime structure.

It is recalled that the Government had several wartime measures drafted by the various ministries, which, after approval had been given by the Chief Secretary of the Cabinet, the President of the Planning Board, the President of the Legislative Bureau and the President of the Board of Information had been rapidly put into effect.

The decision concerning the complete simplification of the budget was brought up as part of this policy and passed after a detailed explanation was given by Finance Minister Okinori Kaya.

In this connection, the Board of Information made an announcement on Friday afternoon.

Merging Research Bodies

Decision concerning the unification of the scientific and technical research organs now under control of the various ministries was passed by the Cabinet at its regular meeting held on Friday.

The decision was made in order to set down research topics which conform to the national aim and to use the powerful national authority to drive forward research and industrialization.

The plan for "the establishment of a unification policy for the mobilization of science and technique" was explained by Lieutenant-General Teiichi Suzuki, President of the Planning Board, and Dr. Viscount Tadashiro Inouye, President of the Board of Technology.

VATICAN IS KEEPING STRICT NEUTRALITY

Pope Doing Everything in His Power to Maintain Policy—Conditions Revealed

By Arrangement with the Asahi (Special to the Nippon Times)

ROME, October 1.—(Via Berlin)—Notwithstanding all the British propaganda to the contrary, Pope Pius XII is maintaining strict neutrality at the Vatican behind closed doors.

According to a British broadcast heard in Venice at about the time the Germans marched into Rome, German parachute-troops dropped near the Vatican and surrounded the Palace, so that the diplomatic corps of a dozen anti-Axis countries were virtually held prisoner within the narrow confines of the Vatican.

The present correspondent, therefore, decided to do a little investigating and approached the Palace gates. The guard had discarded their medieval halberds in favor of rifles which were slung across their shoulders and were wearing ammunition belts containing 100 rounds each. They challenged all seeking admission. The gates of the great cathedral of St. Peters' had been closed since September 9 and not even worshippers were permitted to enter.

British Prisoners Escape

One of the terms of the Badoglio surrender was that all American and British prisoners were to be released at once. Taking advantage of this clause, three British officers and two privates who had escaped from an Italian internment camp on the night of September 8 succeeded in slipping through St. Peter's into the courtyard of the Pope's Palace. British and French officers and men attempted to slip in the same way but they were shut out when the Vatican gates were shut.

In view of the delicate position in which the Vatican was placed, the Pope has spontaneously adopted a policy of strict neutrality and is doing everything in his power to maintain it. This is seen in the fact, for one thing, that the Vatican news, which had been broadcast in English, French, German, Italian and Spanish for 15 minutes five times each day has been shortened to 2 minutes and confined to what is printed in the Vatican organ Osservatore Romano. In response to this cautious attitude on the part of the regard to the Holy See, careful not to violate the sovereignty of the Vatican even unwittingly.

Negotiations Concluded

On September 13, at 5:30 p.m., an army truck carrying 12 German troops and a motor-car carrying the members of the Reich Embassy at the Vatican and German officers arrived on the border line between Italy and the Papal domain. Their representatives crossed the stone sign and entered the great fountain-square. The commanders of the Papal guard and gendarmes who had been waiting to receive them came forward and shook hands with them. In a perfectly amicable atmosphere

(Continued on Page 2)

Sultan of Selangor Urges Mohammedans To Show Gratitude by Working With Japan

Domei

KUALA LUMPUR, October 2.—"For all the privileges we have enjoyed in the past two years, we have only Japan to thank," declared Sultan Musa Shah of Selangor in a message to 153,000 Mohammedans of Selangor, on the occasion of the Muslim New Year.

He recalled that since the occupation of Malai by the Japanese Forces every facility has been granted to the Mohammedans to practice their religion. Furthermore, every assistance has been afforded the Malai community for the advancement of its interests and welfare, the Sultan added.

In return for all these privileges, the Sultan urged every Mohammedan in his State to cooperate wholeheartedly with Japan in the prosecution of the War of Greater East Asia.

He stressed the necessity of attaching more importance to the "Grow-More-Food" campaign with the ultimate aim of attaining self-sufficiency.

LAUREL CLARIFIES HOPE OF REBORN PHILIPPINES; THANKS JAPAN FOR HELP

Visitors From Philippines Are Welcomed by Premier

Tojo Praises Services Rendered by Laurel, Vargas And Aquino in Cause of Their Country at Banquet Given in Their Honor

A warm hand of welcome was extended to Dr. Jose P. Laurel, President of the Preparatory Commission for Philippine Independence, Jorge B. Vargas, Chairman of the Philippine Executive Commission, and Benigno S. Aquino, Vice-President of the Preparatory Commission for Philippine Independence and other members of the special Philippine mission to Japan by Prime Minister General Hideki Tojo at a banquet given in their honor Saturday evening at the official residence of the Prime Minister.

After eulogizing the invaluable services rendered by the three greatest leaders of the new Philippines in the cause of their country, the Japanese Prime Minister expressed satisfaction that under their inspiring leadership and fiery patriotism, "the New Philippines has been able to extricate herself completely from bondage to America and is now about to see the glorious day of her independence."

Prime Minister Tojo then reiterated once again that, "to enable all the nations of the universe each to find its proper place is the immutable spirit guiding the foundation of our Empire and with the forthcoming independence of the Philippines, we shall see another tangible manifestation of this spirit in the sacred soil of the Pearl of the Orient."

Voices Determination

Finally, the Prime Minister voiced the strong determination of Japan to fight the war to a victorious conclusion in order to wipe out once for all the evil factors endangering and preventing lasting peace in the world, and expressed the hope that the visitors would see for themselves the true picture of Japan under wartime conditions and convey it to the people of the Philippines.

The following is the text of the Prime Minister's speech:

It gives me great pleasure to welcome this evening, His Excellency, Dr. Jose P. Laurel, President of the Preparatory Commission for Philippine Independence; His Excellency, the Honorable Jorge B. Vargas, Chairman of the Philippine Executive Commission; His Excellency, the Honorable Benigno S. Aquino, Vice-President of the Preparatory Commission for Philippine Independence and the other distinguished members of the special Philippine mission and to address to them my sincere and heartfelt message of welcome.

First of all, permit me to express my great joy in seeing all the members of the party in good health, in spite of their long journey and the sudden change of climate. I am particularly pleased to note that Dr. Laurel has shown steady and rapid improvement, since I last saw him. As for myself, who have been honored by Your Excellencies' kind hospitality on my two trips to Manila, I am more than overjoyed in meeting my old friends here in Tokyo.

Mission Especially Honored

Your Excellencies' Mission was especially honored today by the gracious audience from His Imperial Majesty the Emperor and yesterday grants of the Imperial Orders were conferred upon you. I can fully understand the deep emotions which you feel in your hearts and I wish to express to Your Excellencies my sincere congratulations for the great honors that have been bestowed upon you.

His Excellency, Dr. Laurel has rendered great services in the restoration of order and the maintenance of peace in the Philippines, assuming weighty responsibilities upon his shoulders, first as the Commissioner of Justice and later as the Commissioner of the Interior. In June of this year, he was entrusted by his people to assume the post of President of the Preparatory Commission for Philippine Independence and in this capacity he has been devoting his unstinted and inestimable services to the tremendous task of preparing the Philippines for early independence.

In the course of his services to his countrymen, he was unfortunately made the victim of desperate gangsters and suffered severe wounds. However, with great physical and moral courage, he has remained undaunted and is continuing to devote himself all the more vigorously and resolutely to the construction of the New Philippines in close cooperation with the Imperial Army. Very recently, his own people have conferred upon him, with overwhelming enthusiasm, the high honor and trust of leading them as the titular head of the future state.

Greatly Assisted Army

His Excellency, Chairman Vargas was among the very first to actively cooperate with the Imperial Army when as the Mayor of Greater Manila, disregarding all concerns about his personal dangers, he offered valuable assistance to our Army immediately upon the occupation of Manila. Later, when Military administration was inaugurated, he assumed the office of Chairman of the Philippine Executive Commission and as the highest Filipino civil official, he devoted himself wholeheartedly to administrative duties, thereby giving great impetus to the dissemination of military administration. Upon the formation of the National Service Association in the Philippines, the Kalibapi, he became President of that organization and in that capacity he has been rendering inestimable services in unifying the Filipino people and in reconstructing the Philippines.

His Excellency, Mr. Aquino, Vice-President of the Preparatory Commission for Philippine Independence, has rendered incalculable services to the restoration of peace and order and the rapid return to normalcy in the Philippines. As the first Commissioner of the Interior he devoted himself with great zeal and energy to the pacification and rehabilitation of the war torn country. Later, when the Kalibapi was organized, he became its Vice-President and Director-General and with his characteristic courage and enthusiasm he personally toured the provinces with utter disregard to personal safety, preaching the gospel of the New Order, reorienting the minds of the masses and working day and night for the surrender of the guerilla elements. As Vice-President of the Preparatory Commission for Philippine Independence his services are indeed great and far-reaching as all can attest.

Toiled Greatly

Under the inspired leadership and fiery patriotism of these great leaders, the masses of the Filipino people have striven hard and toiled greatly. As a result of this leadership and this effort, the New Philippines has been able to extricate herself completely from bondage to America and is now about to see the glorious day of her independence. To enable all the nations of the universe to find their proper place is the immutable spirit guiding the foundation of our Empire and with the forthcoming independence of the Philippines, we shall see another tangible manifestation of this spirit in the sacred soil of the Pearl of the Orient. On the eve of this momentous event, I wish to express words of felicitation, not only to the people of the Philippines but to all the peoples of Greater East Asia as well, and offer them my sincere congratulations.

Today, conditions both within and without the country are more and more taking the form of a decisive nature. Enemy counter-attacks are being repeated obstinately. But in the face of all this, Japan is fully prepared. Devoting the full strength of the one billion peoples of Greater East Asia, enemy resistance is being smashed relentlessly on all sides. The ties of cooperation with the allied and friendly powers of Europe have been made all the more closer and stronger and a vigorous campaign is being prosecuted relentlessly in the East and in the West for the establishment of a New World Order.

It is Japan's adamant determination to fight out this war to a vic-

(Continued on Page 2)

New Republic Aims to be Worthy Member of Co-Prosperity Sphere

SEES FOREIGN PRESS

Constitution Recently Ratified Held Far Different From One Under U.S. Rule

[Photo on Next Page]

The firm determination of the Filipino people to make the new Republic of the Philippines a deserving member of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere was expressed by President-Elect Dr. Jose P. Laurel on Saturday afternoon in an interview he granted to resident foreign correspondents at the Greater East Asia Guest Hall at 4:50 p.m.

Declaring that independence has been the hope and dream of the Filipinos for centuries and that countless Filipino heroes and martyrs have died in order to achieve it, the Philippine leader said:

Thanks Japan

"And now, as we are about to receive our independence from the hands of Japan, we feel that we have come at last to the end of the trail which our heroes and martyrs have blazed before us, the goal to attain which many generations of our people have made incalculable sacrifices. Our gratitude, therefore knows no bounds, especially because we realize that our independence has been made possible by the Oriental nation that has staked her national destiny on the sublime principle of liberating all the oppressed peoples of East Asia."

Dr. Laurel said all the important steps have been taken for the establishment of the New Republic of the Philippines. Its Constitution which was prepared by the Preparatory Commission for Philippine Independence of which he is chairman and which has already been ratified by representatives of the people is a far cry from the former Constitution under American rule, Dr. Laurel said. The new Constitution, he explained, has special emphasis on peace, order and moral justice so that the Filipino people may realize the prime importance of helping in the establishment of a new world order.

Elaborating on the program of work of the resurrected Philippines, President-Elect Laurel first emphasized that "we shall have to take care of our own people, to bind the wounds that they have suffered by reason of the war, to feed, clothe, and shelter them to the best of our ability and resources."

Dr. Laurel then emphasized the importance of proceeding at once with the establishment of the political machinery of the Republic. "We shall need to persuade," he declared, "those among our people who still entertain some doubts about the reality of our independence to overcome their indifference and help us actively in the rehabilitation of our nation."

Stresses Self-Sufficiency

The energetic and eloquent Philippine leader then stressed the vital necessity of laying the foundation for Philippine economic self-sufficiency in order that the Filipinos may be able to produce all the things they need, as well as the importance of spiritual and cultural reorientation which he said has been so wisely inspired and initiated by the Japanese Military Administration.

Dr. Laurel, seated in a sofa facing the battery of foreign newspapermen, with Chairman Jorge B. Vargas of the Philippine Executive Commission and Vice-Chairman Benigno S. Aquino of the Philippines Independence Preparatory Commission beside him, answered the questions posed by the interviewers with a great deal of enthusiasm and forceful clarity.

In reply to a question as to the Constitution of the future Republic of the Philippines, Mr. Laurel explained that the Constitution may be divided into the preamble, the divisions of the legislature, executive and judicial, and general provisions and amendments. In the preamble, he said, one will notice a particulary important characteristic. That is that the three points, peace, order

(Continued on Page 2)

U.S., BRITAIN IGNORE BIG FAMINE IN INDIA

Consider It Effective Weapon Against Freedom Fighters; Make Petty Excuses

By a Political Commentator

While the British sit back comfortably in their easy chairs discussing the theoretical aspects of the famine in India and the Americans cluck their tongues and shake their heads over the misery of the starving millions under British tyranny, the people of East Asia have stepped forward with the only possible direct remedy for relieving the situation: rice.

Neither lathis nor mud-flinging nor irresponsible discussions can relieve the pain of hunger. Deep sympathy backed with positive offers of help are the only effective solutions. The British talk of faulty distribution, of the responsibility of the local governments, of a number of other reasons for the famine, but they are doing nothing to fill the empty rice bowls of the Indian people. The only ones who are really interested in the welfare of the Indians are the East Asiatics.

Head of State and Prime Minister of Burma Dr. Ba Maw has stated: "We Burmese are prepared to send our rice to India at any moment." In addition, Subhas Chandra Bose, President of the Indian Independence League in East Asia and Commander-in-Chief of the Indian National Army, has revealed that although the League offered to place 100,000 tons of rice at the disposal of the hunger-stricken Indians "there has been no reply from the British Government."

Naturally the British are not interested. A starving Indian population suits their ideas, for starvation means lack of strength, the strength to rebel effectively against the most appalling demonstration of brute oppression in modern times. So long as their own armed forces and the ruling British class have enough to keep themselves well fed, the British do not care. If they did care, they would have taken steps long ago to prevent such a tragedy.

The British must surely have known that the curtailment of the imports of rice from Burma and Thailand would have a drastic effect on India's food problem if appropriate measures were not taken. From this fact alone, the criminal neglect of the British is more than clear. No amount of explaining can explain away this damning fact. The British have simply committed another crime to add to their long list of black crimes against unfortunate peoples under their domination.

But no matter what the British may do, the rice is there, to be had for the taking by the Indian people. The offers by Prime Minister Ba Maw and by Mr. Bose still hold good. One of these days, the Indian National Army, supported by the forces of the entire East Asiatic family of nations, will march into India, and with that army will go rice—and a message of inspiration, of freedom forever for the Indian people. The rice is necessary, but more important will be the message. For lack of rice is only a symptom of the disease of British rule.

As the Burmese Prime Minister has said, the best way to counter the current urgent situation is to strike directly at the root of the evil: to oust the British from India. Otherwise, it is certain that there is no chance that the situtaion will improve.

The time for the rise of the Indian people is at hand. In the words of Mr. Bose, although the present situation is one fraught with much economic and political suffering, it can be termed "most favorable" for the Indian emancipation movement. And, if we may be permitted to quote Prime Minister Ba Maw again, "all the people in Greater East Asia under the leadership of Japan are ready to support and save the Indians."

The Indian people must remember that there can be no compromise with the British. They must keep their eyes on their borders, from where will come the driving force that will bring freedom, liberty, and the right to live.

BARNES WARNS AXIS STRONG

Claims Real Anti-Axis Offensive Will Start Soon Against Foes

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, September 29.—James Barnes, Director of the United States War Mobilization Board, warned that the future of the war permits no room for optimism at a meeting in New York yesterday, it is reported here.

"It would be a grave error even to think that our enemy will surrender," he warned. "The anti-Axis forces have not started their real offensive against Japan, and furthermore, on the European front, not a single anti-Axis soldier has succeeded in penetrating the German border. The roads to Tokyo and Berlin are both long and tedious and filled with untold hardships."

OUST BRITISH FROM INDIA!

Rash Behari Bose in Broadcast Reminds Indians of Cruelties Suffered Under Tyrannical Rule: Avers Golden Chance Now Here to Fight Foe

Denouncing Britain for her policy of exploitation, oppression and robbery in India, Rash Behari Bose, supreme adviser to the Indian Independence League in East Asia, in a speech broadcast to India from Radio Tokyo on Saturday night called upon all Indians to join hands with Japan to wipe out the British.

Mr. Bose, who recently returned here from the Southern Regions, reminded his compatriots that if this golden opportunity was lost, they would not be able to get such a chance for the next few centuries.

Must Free India

Salient points of Mr. Bose's speech are as follows:

A few weeks ago, I spoke over the radio to you, my Indian brothers and sisters, from Shonan appealing to you not to miss the present opportunity for making Mother India free, and today I address you again from Tokyo. It is needless to say that the hour has struck. We, Indians, must now break the shackles with which the British have bound us hand and foot. For long, we have suffered the tyranny of the worst type of domination. All our sufferings must now come to an end, and India must be free.

Before the advent of the British, for thousands of years, India had held up the beacon light of civilization to the rest of the world. We had contributed to the peace, progress and prosperity of humanity in a large measure. India was then known to the world as the land of plenty and perfection. India was then the seat of the world's learning and culture. The fame of Indian handicraft echoed in the four corners of the globe.

But in two centuries of British domination, our flourishing industries have been mercilessly destroyed, our educational systems have been sedulously wiped out, enlightened India has been transformed into a home of illiterates, and our far-famed national wealth has been drained out of our country. The Indians have been reduced to a state of chronic starvation, and today thousands are daily dying for want of food.

British Destroyed Culture

The effects of British rule on our cultural and spiritual life have, however, been the most devastating. In the countries of Greater East Asia, we are reminded at every step of the great influence of India's cultural and spiritual heritage on India's neighbors. Even in far-off Japan, Indian culture is still flourishing. But in India itself Britain has compelled the Indians to neglect and forget their great national heritage.

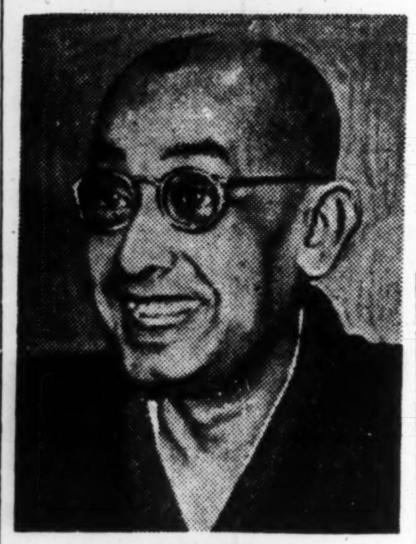
British imperialist exploitation has robbed us of our most valuable treasures. We have been made to lose everything of which we were justly proud. But India has not lost her soul. Centuries of oppression and exploitation have not been able to kill her soul. India has awakened and we are now conscious of our great loss. Thanks to Mahatma Gandhi, Indian awakening in the last few decades has been phenomenal.

My Indian brothers and sisters, now the War of Greater East Asia has presented before you a golden opportunity to recover your birthright of freedom, and Mother India expects every true Indian to rise and defend her honor at this hour of need.

I am in a position to assure my countrymen once again that Japan will not invade India. One thing is certain. The British will have to leave India anyway. If we can oust them ourselves, we can spare our country the horrors of war. We have seen the havoc created by the British in Malai, Burma and elsewhere in their retreat before the valiant Japanese Forces. It is certain that the British will adopt the same dastardly tactics in India when they are forced to leave our country as a result of their defeat before the Japanese Forces. They will destroy our home and hearts, loot our property and inflict unthinkable sufferings on millions of our countrymen before they flee from the country.

Indians Should Rise

It is, therefore, the solemn duty of every Indian to avert such a calamity, and this can be done, if Indian themselves succeed in driving away the British forces from India immediately. Our next battle must be waged on such a scale as the world has never seen before. We



Rash Behari Bose

must not miss this golden opportunity. We must realize that, if we fail to act as one united nation at this most opportune moment, our fate will be sealed for ever.

You will not be able to get such a chance for the next few centuries. Strike when the iron is hot, and you will achieve your purpose. India, once the treasure house of the East, has become the house of famines, disease and poverty. India has been bled white during the past two centuries by the inhuman British. The British have no sympathy for the Indians. The only policy they have adopted throughout this period is one of exploitation, oppression and robbery.

Countrymen, you were the builders of the British Empire. You sacrificed your lives for these most unworthy and ungrateful people of Britain. You were taken to distant lands to fight the war of British Imperialism and to make additions to the vast British interest, but when the place was subjugated, you were driven back to India while the British remained to eat the fruit of your labor. Not only that, but the development of such newly acquired lands was also undertaken by hundreds of thousands of Indian indentured laborers, and when the purpose was served, the Indians were compelled to return to their native land half starved and badly tortured.

Remember, you made the British great, but they humiliated you. They slashed your children until they fainted. They made your women crawl on fours. They bombed your defenseless villages and they machine-gunned your helpless crowds in streets. Now tell me, as a true Indian, can you tolerate all this inhuman treatment of the British which even now is being carried out against your people.

Kick Out British

Brethren, set aside all selfish motives, tighten up your girdle and join this great race for the freedom of your country. We have been talking for the last fifty years, but now is the time for action, so I appeal to you in the name of our Motherland to come forward for emancipation of India from the most obnoxious human disease—BRITAIN.

Events are moving fast and none of us knows what is in store for us tomorrow. Unless we act, and act in time and wisely, we may have to repent all the rest of our lives.

My Indian brothers and sisters, this is a God-sent gift for us Indians and if we fail to get up at this very precious moment to answer the call of our Motherland, remember that the sin of four hundred millions of half starved and humiliated people of India will be on our shoulders. If we disregard this most sacred and urgent duty now, we shall be guilty in the presence of God and man.

India stands at the crossroads of her destiny. The victorious Japanese Armed Forces have expelled the Anglo-American imperialist exploiters from all East Asia. With Japan as the nucleus, the foundations have been solidly laid of the sphere of mutual prosperity in Greater East Asia. Meanwhile, the beaten Anglo-American forces have withdrawn to India from where they hope against hope to launch a counter-offensive against Japan and regain their lost territories and re-subjugate the Asiatic nations which the Japanese have liberated.

Japan All Set

Japan is inflexibly determined to wipe out every trace of Anglo-American imperialism from the face of the entire region of Greater East Asia. Japan has nearly achieved this lofty ideal of an Asia for Asiatics, but the Anglo-Americans have converted India into their last refuge from where they are hurling threats and provocations against their Japanese enemy. Japan knows that the Anglo-Americans are in India today, that the Anglo-Americans have poured reinforcements into India, that the Anglo-Americans have built up their bases of aggression in India—all against the uncompromising opposition of nationalist India.

The Japanese know too, that it is because of this unrelenting opposition to the Anglo-American use of India as a base of aggression, that the British tyrants have thrown Mahatma Gandhi and thousands other great patriots into jail. The Japanese know, also, that the Indians are waging this heroic battle for the past one year for the sole purpose of ridding their motherland of the British aggressors and their American accomplices.

Japan is, therefore, convinced that India is also fighting for the same cause, and fighting the same enemy. That is why the mighty Japanese nation has solemnly pledged aid to the unarmed Indians in their unequal struggle against the combined might of the Anglo-American enemy.

Will Decide Fate

This sacred war, this War of Greater East Asia, will decide the fate not only of India, not only of Asia but of the whole world. India, the cradle of the world's culture and civilization, has a vital part to play in this historic conflict. Now or never, is India's golden opportunity not only to liberate herself from centuries of British despotism but also to play her glorious part in the resurrection of Asia and in the creation of a New World Order based on justice and righteousness. And to fulfil her world mission, India must join hands with Japan.

I, therefore, appeal to all my compatriots in India and abroad, irrespective of caste or creed, to rise to the occasion. I appeal to my compatriots to remember India's glorious past, to think of India's present degradation and to visualize the glorious future that awaits India at the victorious end of this war for the extermination of Anglo-American domination from Asia.

With all the earnestness I can command, I appeal to my compatriots to have faith in themselves, to have faith in the resurgence of their sacred motherland, to have faith in the pledged word of their powerful Japanese ally, and to have faith in the ultimate victory of the noble cause that Japan has espoused—the liberation of all Asia from the stifling grip of Anglo-American tyranny and exploitation.

I appeal to my compatriots to join hands with India's true friends and ally, the Japanese, and to march on to victory and freedom.—BANDE MATARAM!

MUSICAL SHOWS SET TO RAISE WAR SPIRIT

78 Concerts to Be Held Throughout Nation Today; New Songs Composed

Inaugurating a nationwide movement to heighten the war spirit through music, the Japan Musical Culture Association will start a concert campaign in various centers of Japan today, in the course of which 78 concerts introducing new patriotic Japanese music will be staged within a period of 10 days, with the participation of some of the foremost concert artists and organizations in this country. For this purpose, the leading musical composers of Japan have been mobilized to contribute their musical works.

The new compositions are based on patriotic poems selected from the collection recently compiled by the Association, and the leading musical composers, including Koscak Yamada, Kan'ichi Shimofusa, Haseo Sugiyama, Keizo Horiuchi and others, were requested to compose songs to these poems.

200 Compositions Set

More than two-hundred new compositions have thus been obtained and, after thorough investigation of the manuscripts received, a "Song of the Lion's Call of Greater Asia" composed by Tameyuki Sonobe to words by Sunao Oki, was selected as the chief item.

This song and 14 others will be introduced to the nation in 78 concerts to be held between October 3 and 12 in public concert halls, military hospitals, and soldiers' convalescence homes throughout Japan, under the joint auspices of the Japan Musical Culture Association, the Japan Broadcasting Corporation, the Military Relief Board, and the local administrative organs, with the backing of the Board of Information and the Imperial Rule Assistance Association, and with the collaboration of the Association for Service to the State Through Literature.

For this purpose, squads of concert artists have been organized. Each of these squads is to cover the concerts in one of the following nine districts, respectively: Tohoku, Hokuriku, Kanto, Chubu, Kinki, Chukoku, Kyushu, Shikoku, and Hokkaido.

Program Follows

The opening concerts will be held today simultaneously at Sendai, Niigata, Kanazawa, Tokyo, Nagoya, Osaka, Hiroshima, Fukuoka, Matsuyama, and Sapporo. The programs for all concerts will be as follows:

(1) Tokyo, Osaka, Nagoya, Hiroshima, Sendai, and Sapporo: 1. Overture for Orchestra; 2. Eight Songs, with piano accompaniment; 3. Five Songs, with orchestra accompaniment; 4. "Song of the Lion's Call of Greater Asia"; 5. Patriotic March.

(b) In other cities:

1. String Quartet; 2. Eight songs, with piano accompaniment; 3. Five Songs, with string quartet accompaniment; 4. "Song of the Lion's Call of Greater Asia"; 5. String Quartet.

(c) In military hospitals and soldiers' convalescence homes:

1. String Quartet; 2. Accordion Solo; 3. Three Songs; 4. "Song of the Lion's Call of Greater Asia."

Today's concert in Tokyo will be held at the Hibiya Public Hall, from 5 p.m., the admission being free. Koscak Yamada directing the Tokyo Symphony Orchestra; the Japanese Broadcasting Chorus, the Imperial Navy Band conducted by Navy Music Director Seigo Naito; Michiyo Miyagi, koto; Miss Chieko Okuda, soprano; Miss Sadako Sasaki, alto; Akeo Namehira, tenor, and Takeo Ito, barytone, will participate in the concert.

LAWYER LAUREL

By Arrangement with the Asahi
Special to the Nippon Times

(III) — By Ki Kimura

Without further contemplation Mr. Yamataka recommended Dr. Laurel as the most suitable lawyer with whom to entrust the pending issue, his faith and confidence in the latter being unbounded. Dr. Laurel was trustworthy, his birthplace—Batangas Province—probably having had a great deal to do with the moulding of his character.

Batangas Province faces Bataan Peninsula across Manila Bay. It will go down in the history of Japan as the battlefield where on the Japanese Forces, commanded by Lieutenant-General Masaharu Homma, former Supreme Commander of the Japanese Forces in the Philippines, accomplished glorious feats. Formerly the soil was poor, and consequently the crops were meager. Therefore most of the residents were badly off. Despite the fact that the place was such, Mr. Yamataka thought Batangas Province wonderful indeed. What was his reason?

"The residents there are mostly descendants of Japanese. In their veins run Japanese blood. Dr. Laurel may not be aware of the fact, but he has Japanese forefathers," was the proud and confidential explanation of Mr. Yamataka.

Mr. Yamataka would then launch upon the following historical episode: "During the period between the famous "Osaka Campaign" in 1614 and the "Amakusa Rebellion" in 1637, over 3,000 Japanese sought refuge in the Philippine Archipelago, thus outnumbering the Spanish residents there. The Spanish Government, harboring animosity and resentment toward the Japanese immigrants, drove the Japanese residents of Manila out of the city. On that occasion some 800 Japanese moved into Batangas and there settled down. Perhaps the Spanish Government hoped that they would gradually perish in that barren place. However, the unquenchable spirit of the Japanese fully manifested itself. The barren land was cultivated, and their unswerving fighting finally enabled the Japanese to transform the place completely, thus laying the foundation of the present Province.

"Due to the national isolation policy of the Tokugawa Shogunate, no Japanese crossed the waters to the Philippine Archipelago during that period. In the meantime, the Japanese residents in Batangas were gradually assimilated with the Filipinos through intermarriage. During the succeeding 300 years, the Japanese facial characteristics gradually disappeared.

"However, the Japanese national traits are deeply rooted in the Batangas residents. Their staple food is not bread but rice, and they prefer fish to meat. They like flowers, and grow them in their gardens. They treasure potted-plants as do the Japanese."

Mr. Yamataka declared, and his statements are confirmed by the Batangas residents' mode of living which is different from that of their fellow-countrymen.

"Dr. Laurel resides in Paco, in Manila City," Mr. Yamataka continued. "During the reign of Toyotomi Hideyoshi, the 'Goshuinbune,' (a boat set aside for immigrants to foreign countries during the reign of Toyotomi Hideyoshi and the early Tokugawa Shogunate) used to stop at Paco and each time left some Japanese there. Some 300 Japanese therefore lived in Paco. In the Philippines dialect 'Paco' means Japanese port. Dr. Laurel moved from his native province to Paco, which is historically and racially connected with Japan. Can this be overlooked as a mere coincidence? Dr. Laurel's inseparable relations with the Japanese were further strengthened by his deep understanding of Japan. His favorite book is 'Civil Law' written by Dr. Baron Shigeto Hozumi. I am sure that the Japanese spirit, deeply instilled in Dr. Laurel, is attracted by things characteristically Japanese."

Proud of his knowledge regarding Dr. Laurel, Mr. Yamataka was wont to repeat the same story over and over again to intimate friends.

Aside from Mr. Yamataka's championship, Dr. Laurel's feelings for the Japanese and his continuous efforts on behalf of the Japanese residents in the Philippines were a well-known fact. When America enforced the anti-Japanese administration in the Philippines, Dr. Laurel stood firmly on the side of the Japanese with courage and determination.

Dr. Laurel was born in 1891 as the son of a farmer, poor but of a good lineage. His father later joined the Independence movement. No Spanish was allowed to be spoken at home for the obvious reason that it was the language of their invaders. The members of the family spoke only Tagalog. After the Philippines was wrested by the United States, Dr. Laurel's father prohibited the use of English in his house, attesting to the deeply-rooted national consciousness of the family.

Dr. Laurel did extremely well at school and was graduated from elementary school, high school and university with high honors. He then pursued his studies in civil law at Yale University at the expense of the Philippines Government. Upon graduation he proceeded to England where he enrolled at Oxford University. Completing his studies there, he went to Paris to further continue his studies. From each university he was graduated at the head of his class.

However, everywhere he went he felt strongly the racial prejudice tenaciously maintained by Americans as well as by Europeans. No matter how well he did at the school, he was looked down upon for the reason that he was an Asiatic. After [illegible] study abroad he returned to his country with the firm conviction that the peoples of Asia must unite to build their own sphere of happiness and prosperity.

Immediately upon his return he was appointed to the post of Undersecretary of the Interior and at the age of 30 he was promoted to Secretary of the Interior. His connection with the Government ceased when he clashed with the High Commissioner, and he established himself as a lawyer.

In 1932 a murder occurred in Tacloban situated on the northern coast of Leyte Island. A Japanese merchant, Bunkichi Nagasawa, owned a curio-shop on a thoroughfare of that port town. On the morning of April 6, the body of Lucas Rafada, a salesman of the shop, was found in the wash-room. It looked as through he had committed suicide by slashing his throat with a razor. Some scratches also were discovered on his throat. When everyone had taken it for granted that it was a case of suicide, there was one who flatly refused to believe it. "He was murdered," this person said confidentially.

(To Be Continued)

FILIPINO STUDENTS EAGER TO LEARN NIPPON TONGUE

Domei

LEGASPI, September 30.—Students of reopened high schools in southern Luzon show such enthusiasm to learn the Japanese language that the local branch of the Japanese Military Administration is planning to train a large number of Filipino teachers to carry on the work of instruction.

In this connection, it was revealed that boys' and girls' high schools are scheduled to reopen in Albay on October 1, and that high schools at Naga as well as Lucena will resume classes in the near future.

Public schools already in session in the six provinces of southern Luzon comprise one agricultural school, 110 primary schools with a total of approximately 50,000. In addition to these, many private schools already have resumed teaching.

FISHERMEN GUILDS SET UP

Domei

HONGKONG, October 2.—Under the auspices of the Government-General, a federation of fishermen's guilds has been organized to control and aid local Chinese fishermen.

The aims of the federation follow:

1. Unified control and guidance of junk fishery.
2. Elimination of exploitation by fish brokers.
3. Supplying and rationing of necessary materials to the members.
4. Strengthening of storage equipment.
5. Experiments and guidance in producing by-products of fish.
6. Financial aid to the members.
7. Promotion of mutual benefits and aid to the members.

PRESS BODY IN U.S. HITS FAKE PUBLICITY

Administration Blamed For False Reports

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, October 1.—The Press Inquiry Committee of the United States Office of War Information today issued a statement in which the Administration's publicity policy was denounced in strong terms.

It is evident that when the Committee acted, it had in mind the excessively deceptive policy of publicity of the Administration which has consistently been followed by it with regard to the war situation ever since the crushing defeat of Pearl Harbor.

The statement was to the following effect:

"If the American people are getting self-complacent in the least degree with regard to the war situation or showing the least laxity in their war efforts, it is neither because patriotism is lacking in them nor because they expect that it will be an easy thing to win victory. The principal reason is that they have no good understanding of the war situation as it is.

"It would be wrong to blame this state of affairs on the Office of War Information or on the army and navy or on other publicity organs. The fault lies entirely with the leaders of the army and navy, who are reluctant to give information about things on which the American people have a perfect right to be well posted.

"In a most recent speech by Prime Minister Winston Churchill in the House of Commons, he disclosed a certain matter of great importance of which the American people had been kept utterly ignorant."

Stahmer Sees Shigemitsu

German Ambassador to Japan H. G. Stahmer called on Foreign Minister Mamoru Shigemitsu at the latter's official residence at 5 p.m. on Saturday and exchanged information and opinion on the current international situation.

CHUNGKING APPEALS FOR MORE SUCCOUR

Only Way to Resist Japan, Avers Spokesman

Domei

CANTON, October 2.—Sung Ching-wang, military spokesman of Chungking, in his first conference with foreign correspondents yesterday after he assumed his post, drew a gloomy picture of the condition of the Chungking army and pressed America and Britain for aid, without which he said it would be impossible for Chungking to continue the resistance against Japan.

"After more than six years of war of resistance, Chungking finds itself in a situation where it finds difficulty in keeping its army properly equipped", he said.

"Particularly the Chungking army is on the tip-toe for heavy guns from America and Britain. Without such arms, it would be impossible altogether for Chungking to keep on resisting Japan."

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Concert Reviews

By ONAMUN—MSA.

Leonid Kreutzer

The first recital of the season was given by this eminent pianist at the Hibiya Public Hall last Monday evening. The items selected were all Chopin; Twelve Etudes, Op. 10, Sonata in B-flat minor, Op. 35, and Twenty-Four Preludes, Op. 28.

Chopin's Etudes, like his Preludes, are a world apart; they seem to cover the whole range of emotional inflections in mezzotints. In the last performance of these Etudes, from the gentle recount of a little reminiscence (the E major) through the brilliantly sad C-sharp minor to the melancholic intimacy of E-flat minor, or the sprightly F major and a ballade in miniature of the F minor, Kreutzer evoked in one a strangely agitated picture of the moods.

Tis strangely agitated, highly poignant sense of tragedy, which seemed somewhat out of keeping in the Etudes, was the very incarnation of the Sonata that was to follow. The tragic mood pervading the Sonata is no more impersonal like Beethoven's funeral march (in the A-flat major Sonata), and though it must have lost some of the grandeur, the Chopin-Sonata has gained amply in its highly lyrical trend. It is tensely organic in the sense that one definite emotional outburst runs throughout all the four Movements, though the vessels chosen seem to be so unlike one another.

After four bars, those frieze-like little melodic patterns did pour forth such plaintive anguish in the hands of this artist-pianist. The Third Movement (the Funeral March) was superbly played, and one wondered whether there were more than two or three other pianists in the world who could play this Funeral March in the way it was given last Monday. Incidentally, the delightful little episode in the Movement was given a simple treatment without over-sentimentalizing it, which was so gratifying. The Last Movement of the Sonata sounded so eerie to a marked degree and seemed to evince a precedence of impressionism, which was to flourish so exclusively in the person of Debussy and others later.

The Twenty-Four Preludes followed. In these Memoirs, Kreutzer's every phrasing was so telling from "Do you remember that delightful little incident?" (C major) through the "When I think of that sad day" (B minor) or the charming "I love you for that" (A major) to the violent storm (E-flat minor) or the Resume of Destiny (D minor) that one would have easily forgiven the fretting vagaries in the form of freer rubato, somewhat over contrasted dynamic shadings and so forth on that evening. He has given a keener edge to these works, whether one agrees with him entirely or not.

The Tokyo Symphony Orchestra

The Orchestra held its 21st subscription concert, and incidentally the first concert of the season (1943-1944), at the Hibiya Public Hall last Wednesday evening. Professor Helmut Fellmer directed his own composition, "Jehol,"—impressions from Manchoukuo; other items in the program were Liszt's Piano Concerto No. 2 in A major, and Schubert's Symphony in C major. No. E. Susumu Nagai was the soloist.

"Jehol" was composed in 1942 on the 10th anniversary of the founding of Manchoukuo. It is in three parts and in the form of a suite; the first part is based on folk melodies; the second is based on a Manchurian love-song and consequently more pastoral in character; the third and the last is a musical equivalent of retrospection—a glorious historical part reflected on the relics everywhere.

The pianoforte concertos of Liszt are too much of their own time and in spite of his effective orchestration, the brilliancy of the solo-part is too facile and rather old fashioned to be substantial. Despite all that, Nagai's rendition was clean and showed certain amount of rhythmical verve.

Schubert's Seventh Symphony in C with his "Unfinished" (the Eight in B minor) places him among the company of the great symphonists of the world. This "heavenly long" Symphony was given a quite commendable performance last Wednesday under the direction of Helmut Fellmer. Only Schubert could have toyed round and round on those apparently insignificant little melodic pieces without losing one's attention; he alone held the secret.

On the whole, the general tonal balance was excellent and one was grateful to Mr. Fellmer for interpreting all the expression marks modulatively instead of rigidly, though at times there was a slight tendency to hurry away and did not give one a sufficient time to dwell on the loveliness of Schubertian languor.

121 Enemy Planes Downed

Domei

BERLIN, September 30.—German warships and merchant vessels shot down 121 anti-Axis airplanes during September, German military authorities announced today.

STRANGER THAN FICTION

Around the Co-Prosperity Sphere

EDUCATION ASSURED FOR CHINESE YOUTHS

New Citizens' Movement Will Be Guiding Principle in All Shanghai Schools

Shanghai Times

The Youth Corps Movement introduced here ensures that 8,162 Chinese pupils of both sexes in the recently opened schools of the City Government will receive an education conforming to the New Citizens' Movement, Taichu Ueno, Vice-Director of Education of the 1st District Administration, declared.

The movement, which was launched with a view to stressing physical exercise as a prerequisite to a disciplinary education for Chinese youth, involves five middle and 12 primary schools.

Pointing out that the early reopening of the school was in accordance with instructions from the Ministry of Education of the National Government, Mr. Ueno stressed that "the time which will be saved will be utilized for study and physical training, thus serving the principles as laid down by President Wang Ching-Wei when he organized the New Citizens' Movement."

Excepting the introduction of the Youth Movement the curriculum of the Chinese schools will remain unaltered, with the regular subjects, mathematics, geography, history, Chinese literature, physics, etc., being continued.

Guiding Principle

The Youth Corps Movement will be the guiding principle in all the schools of the City Government, as the movement itself aims to accelerate the training of youth in order that the young people may not only help in the development of China, but also assist in uniting themselves into a solid front behind the Government, Mr. Ueno continued.

Physical training as envisaged in the Youth Corps Movement has been commenced in the schools, Mr. Ueno pointed out, adding that all students are required to participate in these courses, which are scheduled to take place two or three times weekly, each period lasting from 40 to 50 minutes. Special physical exercises are planned for the week-ends, Saturdays and Sundays, and the students are also required to attend these classes.

Four of the five schools are operated solely for the education of boys, while the fifth holds classes exclusively for girls, Mr. Ueno stated, at the same time pointing to the fact that co-education is being introduced in the primary schools. Of the 12 primary schools, five hold evening classes. The text books used in these City Government schools have been modified in accordance with instructions from the National Government.

The school year has been divided into two terms, with the first one ending in December, when the ability and progress of the students will be tested, and the second ending in July when examinations for class promotions will be held, Mr. Ueno concluded.

Starting a regular monthly screening of films for comfort and entertainment purposes, the China Film Corporation has undertaken to dispatch special mobile units, fully equipped with projecting paraphernalia, to Japanese regiments, factories and fields hospitals in Central and South China.

The China Film Corporation undertook the entertainment of men of the Japanese Armed Forces and workers of industrial organizations in China in compliance with the film unification policy of the National Government. Formerly this system of entertainment was carried out by the Towa Theater management but following an agreement with Chinese corporation, it was formally entrusted to the latter.

2 Manchou Provinces Set Up

Domei

HSINKING, October 1.—The Manchoukuo Government established today Combined Eastern Manchuria Province and Combined Hsingan Province. Kiyoshi Mitani, Governor of Mutankiang Province, Manchoukuo, has been appointed Governor of the former Province and Kazusada Tamura, Governor of Sankiang Province, that of the latter Province. Many other less important shifts were also announced at the same time.

FUTURE OF SHANGHAI BRIGHT, SAYS OZAWA

Adviser to 1st District Administration Lauds Chen's Work In Metropolis

Shanghai Times

"It has been agreed by the New Administration of Shanghai that as far as possible no drastic changes in the past policy of administrating Shanghai, especially economically and politically, will take place in view of the special character of the city," declared S. Ozawa, outgoing adviser to the First District Administration, at a farewell interview with members of the local press recently.

Mr. Ozawa, who arrived in Shanghai on December 20, 1942, to take up a position as Secretary of the Shanghai Municipal Council, after having served in Amoy as Japanese Consul-General, left Shanghai on September 20 for Canton, to which city he has been transferred as Japanese Consul-General and concurrently Chief of the General Affairs Department of the Japanese Embassy Office in that city.

"I am happy to see that the good administrative points of the former Shanghai Municipal Council have been retained, wherever possible by the new administration following retrocession of the foreign-administered areas," Mr. Ozawa stated. "This was done," he continued, "with the aim of maintaining the past efficiency of the Council as far as possible.

"Many of the former committees were retained in order to hear the voice of the people," Mr. Ozawa was happy to say that his dealings with the Mayor have revealed the Chief Executive of this city as a very able administrator, who understood at once all the problems presented to him. Paying a glowing tribute to Mayor Chen Kung-po, Mr. Ozawa said that he was leaving convinced that the affairs of the city of Shanghai have been left in the most capable hands.

The Mayor, Mr. Ozawa said, realizes fully the special position of Shanghai, and has agreed that due allowance will be made by the administration to maintain the unique character of Shanghai, caused by the varied cosmopolitan interests centered here.

Reviewing the nine months of work devoted by him to the administration of Shanghai, Mr. Ozawa expressed pleasure at having been associated with the resurrection of this city and its restoration to the Chinese nation to whom it rightfully belongs. After the retrocession of the foreign areas of Shanghai, he pointed out, the new administration has shown ability.

The work is being done by staff members just as fast and efficiently, as all the administration employes are imbued with a new spirit of cooperation, which, Mr. Ozawa said, was a source of gratitude to him. The new administration, on its part, is interested in the welfare of its employes and is looking after their living conditions. Mr. Ozawa stated the work is progressing very satisfactorily and smoothly.

The new Japanese Consul-General for Canton was educated at the Tokyo University of Commerce, a Government institution, and during his years in the Japanese diplomatic service was stationed in France, England, Belgium and China.

Before coming to Shanghai, he was the Japanese Consul-General in Amoy. He concluded his farewell message to the press by saying that the impression he had gained during his nine months in Shanghai, especially the last one, led him to be firmly convinced that Shanghai is destined to become one of the most vital centers in Greater East Asia and that its growth and increasing prosperity is closely linked with the policy of the National Government of China.

Music Notes

In their fourth subscription Dance Recital which will be held at the Nippon Seinenkan from 7 p.m. today, Nobutoshi and Eiko Tsuda will present new dances from their repertory.

A vocal recital by Miss Haruko Mori, assisted by T. Okudaira, flute, and Miss Yoko Matsukuma, piano, will be given at the Nippon Seinenkan, from 6:30 p.m., Monday. The program includes Susanna's Aria and Cherubin's Aria, from Mozart's opera, "Nozze di Figaro;" "Wir Wandelten," "Das Maedchen spricht," "Staendchen" "Wie Melodien zieht es mir," and "Botschaft," by Brahms; "Charmant Oiseau" (with flute obligato), by David; "Chanson de Marie Antoinette", by Jacobsen; "Die Luegenhafte Phillis," and "Phillis an Damon," by Kowalsky; "Girometta", by Sibella; Four Japanese songs, by Shukichi Mitsukuri; and "Hiru no yume" (with flute obligato), by Tei Yanada. Miss Yoko Matsukuma, who will accompany the singer at the piano, who will also play Two Arabesques by Debussy and Chopin's Polonaise in F sharp minor as solo numbers.

Miss Ayako Ota, soprano, will offer a recital at the Nippon Seinenkan from 6 p.m., Tuesday, October 5, with the accompaniment by Toroku Takagi, piano. Mr. Takagi will also play some solo selections.

The recital on two pianos which was to be held at the Nippon Seinenkan from 6:30 p.m., Thursday, October 7, by Miss Shizuko Saneyoshi and Professor Manfred Gurlitt, has been postponed to November 7.

Handel's Violin and Piano Sonata in E major, No. 6, and Vieuxtemps' Violin Concerto in A minor, No. 5, are the main numbers to be offered at Haruhiko Okami's Violin Recital at the Nippon Seinenkan from 6:30 p.m., Friday, October 8. With the piano accompaniment by Mrs. Toshiko Okami, he will also play pieces by De Falla, Tchaikovsky, Sarasate, and Pugnani-Kreisler.

Joseph Rosenstock directing the Nippon Philharmonic Orchestra, and Miss Yoshiko Kuroda, piano, will be presented in the first of a planned series of "Popular Concerts of Serious Music" undertaken by the Kondo Music Office, at the Hibiya Public Hall, from 6 p.m., Saturday, October 9. Miss Kuroda will play Chopin's Piano Concerto in E minor, Opus 11. The orchestra selections include "Hamabe no Uta", by Tamezo Narita; Slav Dances Nos. 6 and 1, by Dvorak; Hungarian Rhapsody No. 2, by Liszt; "Perpetuum Mobile," Emperor Waltz, and Radetzky March, by Johann Strauss.

Modern Japanese and Italian songs and selections from French and modern Italian operas will be interpreted by Miss Kiyoko Otani, soprano, in her first vocal recital at the Nihon Seinenkan, from 7 p.m., Sunday, October 10. Miss Tame Usami will accompany at the piano.

The Program of Italian Music which had been announced by Miss Tomoko Nagai for her vocal recital at the Nippon Seinenkan on Monday, October 11, has been postponed indefinitely.

Professor Leonid Kreutzer will be featured as the conductor-piano soloist of an extra concert to be held by the Takeuchi Music Office, at the Hibiya Public Hall, from 6:30 p.m., Kreutzer will conduct the Tokyo Symphony Orchestra in performances of Beethoven's Piano Concerto No. 5 in E flat major, "Emperor," (with the conductor at the piano), and of Haydn's Symphony No. 1 ("Mit dem Paukenschlag"). A symphonic suite, "Fuji," by Midori Hosokawa, played under the composer's baton, will open the program. The Nitchiku (former Columbia) Company is backing the concert.

Under the auspices of the Arts Elevation Society a new series of periodical subscription concerts will be inaugurated by the Kondo Music Office on Thursday, October 14, from 6:30 p.m., at the Gunjin Kaikan. Miss Hisako Tsuji, violin; Miss Shizuko Chiba, alto; Miss Sonoko Tanaka, and Naoki Nakada, piano accompanists, will be presented. The following numbers will be heard: Sonata for Violin Alone, No. 1 in G minor, by Bach; violin and piano selections by Tchaikovsky, Schubert-Auer, Kreisler, and Pugnani; Japanese songs by Shukichi Mitsukuri (Motosaku Akiyoshi), Yasuki Hirai, and Naoki Nakada, and opera selections from Mascagni's "Cavalleria Rusticana," Verdi's "Il Trovatore," and Bizet's "Carmen."

A Home Front Service Concert will be offered by the Tokyo Academy of Music at the Hibiya Public Hall, from 6:30 p.m., Saturday, October 16. Professor Helmut Fellmer will conduct the Academy Orchestra in Berlioz's "Fantastic Symphony" and Schumann's Piano Concerto in A minor, Opus 54, with Miss Yasuko Asakura playing the solo part. "Hymus to the Heroic Soul," a cantata dedicated to the memory of Fleet-Admiral Isoroku Yamamoto, with words of Academy Director Kazu Norisugi, set to music by Kunihiko Hashimoto, will be rendered by Yoshiaki Fujii, tenor, and the Academy Chorus and Orchestra conducted by the composer.

Heishikan Academy Accepting Students For New Semester

Heishikan, an academy for foreign language students desiring to study Japanese, is now accepting enrolment applications for a limited number of students. The academy is open to any Japanese, male, 27 years or under, who is a graduate of a high school in the United States or Canada. Food and shelter will be provided during the period of study. Persons interested are requested to send in their applications, accompanied by their curriculum vitae. Graduates of Heishikan will be given positions at the Foreign Office. All communications should be addressed to Heishikan, Tokyo-to, Nakano-ku, Takane-cho 12.

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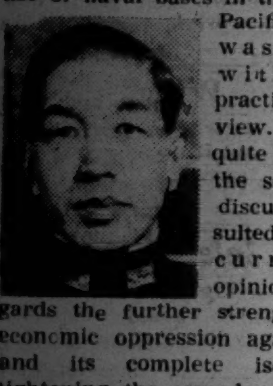
Judgment on America

By LIEUTENANT-COMMANDER KENGO TOMINAGA,
Staff Member of the Navy Press Section, The Imperial Headquarters

Chapter III Section 7

Armed Encirclement of Japan

It is beyond doubt that at the conference between the two leaders of the United States and Britain, namely, Roosevelt and Churchill, held on the Atlantic Ocean from July 14, 1941, the East Asia problem was one of the major questions discussed. Judging by the name of the men present at the conference, it is not difficult to imagine that the joint use of naval bases in the southwest Pacific regions was discussed with definite, practical aims in view. It is also quite possible that the several days' discussions resulted in the concurrence of opinion as regards the further strengthening of economic oppression against Japan and its complete isolation by tightening the armed encirclement.



Such progress and animation in the ABCD camp could be regarded as a retaliation against Japan's strengthening of armed power in French Indo-China. However, it must be borne in mind that this friendly occupation of French Indo-China was a measure forced on Japan to frustrate the movement of the evil hand that was unjustly threatening the very life of the nation. Furthermore, Japan as the leader of East Asia could not overlook the fact that the Anglo-American nations were frantically preparing for war on the excuse of an impending crisis in East Asia.

The encirclement of Japan, quite independently of Roosevelt's exaggerated statement of November 27, about reenforcing it, got under way with an amazing rapidity and developed in parallel with the progress of the Japanese-American negotiations. The United States thus steadily pushed toward the fulfilment of its ambition for domination of the Pacific by means of a far-reaching and large-scale plan to take over the leadership, not only in the military field but also in all others such as political, industrial, and economic.

The inevitability of the fact that the formation and the direction of the encircling line was destined to be swayed by the despotic will of the United States has often been mentioned before, and as expected, without exception the ever-shifting movements of the enemy camp came to be directed against Japan. Moreover, their policies invariably advanced along a line completely incompatible with the immutable national policy of Japan, that is, the establishment of the East Asiatic Co-Prosperity Sphere. We must bear in mind the fact that a group of hostile nations, led by the United States, was trying to obstruct and overthrow the indefatigable efforts of Japan in rebuilding East Asia so that it could continue its reign of exploitation and tyranny.

The visits and conferences between the two leaders of the United States and Britain began to take place with frequency. The general American meddling in Chinese affairs increased and became more positive and aggressive in character. The economic aggression against Japan went into its last stage with the monopolization of the resources of Greater East Asia and by the formation of plans for completely shutting out Japan. Furthermore, the ABCD joint front in southeast China kept a sharp watch for an opportunity to invade French Indo-China. The formation of the second encircling line against Japan, which included the Commonwealth of Australia and New Zealand, became only a matter of time. Thus, between dependency upon the United States to becoming its virtual possession, and cooperation to being led by the nose, the encirclement camp was fast turning into a puppet easily to be manipulated by the United States.

The encirclement of Japan was gradually drawn in form all directions from the continental regions, from across the ocean, from the north, from the central areas and from the south. And again, in all departments, diplomatic, economic and military, it became revealed as part of the greater battle-line across which the Axis and the anti-Axis camps faced each other. Particularly the militaristic encirclement which pushed its way up from the southern regions, inasmuch as it was supported by the United States whose long-standing ambition depended upon its success, was the greatest danger to the regions which held the key to the permanent peace of East Asia. Gradually but firmly the pressure was applied, the hand that guided all movements and that was so full of hostile intentions skilfully concealed.

The outstanding feature in their encirclement was the fact that the Chiang Kai-shek regime was gradually turning into a member of the anti-Axis camp instead of being simply a power resisting Japan. However, the more important point is that, although outwardly the policy presented the aspect of a joint battle-front against Japan, in truth the United States had made use of the opportunity to launch upon the fulfilment of its long-standing ambition of dominating the Pacific Ocean. And herein lies the importance of the changed situation. In other words, the encirclement of Japan was nothing more nor less than a concrete manifestation of the American ambition for making the Pacific Ocean, particularly the southwestern portion, its own private possession.

That Singapore was an impregnable naval base was a fact generally accepted by all even without enemy propaganda. It has now been proved, however, that it is a grave mistake to believe that domination of adjacent seas and the air can be achieved solely by means of a base geographically well situated and fortified by an apparently flawless defense. It is also an absurd argument to contend that the possession of a strong fleet and an equally strong air force would make possible a long-distance invasion. On the other hand, under certain conditions a fleet and its base, and air power and air bases, can have, on the surface of the sea, the greatest value and power in any operation, and therein lies the deep meaning behind the ABCD military collaboration. At the same time the mortal threat it contains also becomes clear.

However, in spite of the Pacific policies of the United States having been wisely and extremely well directed, they had not reached perfection by any means. This was because the plans were being obstructed by the individual desires of the great powers for a balance of power. However, now that the situation had suddenly changed, the United States was able to secure the free use of the air and naval bases which it had coveted for so long. With the exception of Iceland and Greenland, it was evident that the same fate that befell the British East Indies, Canton, Enderbury, Christmas Island and Gilbert Island, would befall the strategic points of Australia, Africa and the Mediterranean.

At one time the northern, central and southern lines were frequently advertised as possible paths for the American invasion of Japan, one of which was about to become a fact. The extended line between Port Moresby and Singapore, passing through Port Darwin and Sourabaya, the so-called safest defensive line for America, Britain and Holland, gradually materialized as an offensive line against Japan.

(1) Substance of the ABCD Military Conferences

It is impossible to go into the details of all the military conferences of leaders of the ABCD camp which were held sometimes in Singapore and sometimes in Manila, but it is clear that the most important problem discussed was the matter of a joint defense against Japan. Soon the attendance at these conferences increased, the number of meetings multiplied, and not only did the discussions become purely militaristic but the voice of the United States steadily gained weight.

First, the plans for joint operation made during the conference between Britain and Holland, held in Singapore in November 1940, grew in 1941 into an understanding among the United States, Britain and Australia, for the joint defense of the Pacific Ocean by increasing the number of American airplanes in Malaya and the Dutch East Indies. Later it developed into a military conference held in February 1941 in Washington, among the United States, Britain, Australia and Holland. During the same month instructors in aeronautics were dispatched by the United States to the Dutch East Indies, and New Zealand was coaxed into participating in the Singapore Conference for the formulation of plans for joint action.

In March 1941 a part of the American Fleet visited Australia and New Zealand, at which time the United States posted observers at Canberra, Auckland, Singapore and Batavia. At the first Manila Conference held in April 1941, the High Commissioner of the Philippine Islands, the commanders of the Army and Navy, the commander of the British Far Eastern Army, and the Colonial Minister of Holland, met and discussed fundamental allied sea operations. The following are believed to have been the subjects discussed:

(a) The method of employment of submarine units in case Britain or the United States, or both, should become entangled in Japan's southward advance.

(b) Fundamental agreements on joint operations of the Anglo-American fleets and naval air units.

(c) Anglo-American joint convoy in the Pacific Ocean.

(d) The action of the American Navy until the arrival of reenforcements from India and Australia.

(e) The division between the United States and Britain of the defense of the Dutch East Indies.

(f) Defensive measures for Malacca in case of a Japanese attack on Sumatra.

(g) Assignments in the use of Manila, Singapore and various harbors in the Dutch East Indies.

It was about this time also that two units of pursuit planes were sent as reenforcements to the Philippine Islands.

In June the United States dispatched, incognito, naval officers to various parts of the Dutch East Indies to act as advisers in the matter of transportation, the first step toward the materialization of the ABCD military collaboration. Next Brigadier Craggett, Commander of the United States Air Force in the Philippines, visited Chungking in the middle of May with the object of looking for suitable air base sites in the non-occupied areas of China. Further, the United States demanded the loan of air bases in the Dutch East Indies and its officers took over the work of directing military affairs. After this 100 planes were dispatched to the Dutch East Indies. It was also in June that the United States hurried the establishment in Singapore of the General Staff Office of the three nations.

On October 10, 1941, a conference was held between Chief of the American Military Mission, General McGruder and Chungking leaders. A week prior, at the second Manila Conference, General Sir Brooke-Popham, Commander of the British Far Eastern Army, General MacArthur, Commander of the American Far Eastern Army, and General McGruder, met and exchanged expert opinions and reviewed the strategic situation of the Far Eastern problem, all with the aim of moving against Japan.

On October 13, 1941, a military conference was held in Manila between the United States and Holland, at which Lieutenant-General Porten and General MacArthur deliberated chiefly on joint operations. It was also revealed at this conference that Holland was prepared to open up its bases in the Dutch East Indies for the use of the American Fleet whenever called upon to do so. An emergency conference for a further military collaboration was held on October 17, at which representatives from Australia, New Zealand and the Dutch East Indies met under the chairmanship of General MacArthur. It was said that at this conference an agreement was concluded for absolute cooperation in case of invasion, and the use of each other's air bases in case of emergency.

Later the foregoing developed into an agreement which provided that in case of a war between Japan and the United States, Australia and the Dutch East Indies should immediately declare war on Japan and open all their military, naval, and air bases for the use of their ally. Still later New Zealand joined in the offer of its air bases and oil supply facilities for the use of the United States. On November 2, 1941, the Wavell-Popham conference took place in Singapore, when the two leaders deliberated on counter-measures to be taken on the problem of posting forces in the Far East, with due consideration for the progress of the German-Soviet War and the inescapable opposition in the Pacific Ocean.

As regards the economic field, on October 19, 1941, the Hongkong Economic Conference was held at which measures were agreed upon for the strengthening of the economic oppression against Japan in parallel with military measures aimed at securing war materials for the ABCD camp.

Finally, at the joint conference of Britain, the United States, the Soviet Union and the Chiang Kai-shek regime, the United States led the group in interfering with the internal affairs of China, treating the latter as if it were a dependency.

(2) Fundamental Note of the Armed Encirclement of Japan

One of the outstanding features of the ABCD military collaboration, of which the United States was the leader, was the establishment of strategic positions with aerial operations at the fore backed by submarines. This can be easily understood from the fact that General Sir Robert Brooke-Popham, Commander of the British Far Eastern Forces, was the foremost figure in the British Air Force, and Major-General Lewis Brereton, Commander of the United States Air Force in the Far East, was an authority on long-distance bombing tactics, while Admiral Thomas C. Hart, Commander-in-Chief of the Allied Squadron in East Asia, was an expert in submarine tactics.

It was the general opinion in the anti-Axis camp that surface fleets were powerless in the face of aircraft equipped with improved bombs and aerial torpedoes, and therefore that a warship was incapable of much action within the working radius of enemy airplanes. It was the program of the ABCD aerial collaboration to seek an inner defense line in the Dutch East Indies, and an outer defense line in South China, while the Philippine Islands and Singapore would form the two wings of the southern aerial encirclement with the American Air Force as the main body. It was for the realization of this plan that General Craggett paid a visit to Chungking and inspected strategic points in South China.

In the meantime, the American Volunteer Air Corps began to arrive in China, and the transfer of airplanes increased to 300, including Boeing B-17's which were known as fortresses of the air. The fact that the employment of submarine units was one of the major problems discussed at the first Manila Conference has already been mentioned. In the event of a Japanese advance toward the South, it seems to have been the plan of the enemy to detail American submarines, which would be kept ready in Hongkong, to cut off communication between Japan and China, curtail the movements of the Japanese Fleet, stop the transportation of Japanese troops, and ward off Japanese attacks until the main American fleet could arrive on the scene of conflict. In short, the plan was for an aerial offensive, along with surface guerrilla tactics, in a protracted warfare.

Militaristic Offensive of the Joint Battle-line

(a) Philippine Islands:

That the United States considered the Philippine Islands as a valuable military base was made clear as soon as the present War broke out by the way in which it speedily reenforced the Asiatic Fleet with a submarine flotilla and an air force under the pretense of maintaining the neutrality of the Philippines. On July 26, 1941, President Roosevelt had placed the Army and Navy of the Philippine Islands under the direct command of the United States, and on November 3, effected the incorporation of their reserve forces, which were equivalent to even division, into the American Far Eastern Army under the command of General MacArthur, thus completing the war-time structure.

In the meantime, along with the increase in the number of armed forces, reenforcements for air force had been sent to the Philippines. Major-General Brereton, who was an authority on heavy bomber tactics, was named as Commander of the Air Force, and Colonel Francis Brandyke as Chief of Staff. Conferences were held almost daily among leaders of the army and air forces to discuss plans for operations against Japan. Already from November 1, mines were laid in Manila Bay, Captain Rockwell, Commander of the 16th Naval District, being in charge of the work.

The Asiatic fleet, under the command of Admiral Hart, a great authority on submarine tactics and an advocate of a firm policy against Japan, conducted large-scale maneuvers every day in the vicinity of the Philippine Islands. The United States was forging ahead with preparations, with defensive operations as the main object.

The strength of the Asiatic fleet consisted of the flag-ship "Houston" (a 10,000-ton cruiser) and 75 other warships, but the greatest hope was placed on submarines. Numerous long-distance bombers also were attached to the fleet in a desperate attempt to render the Philippines effective as advance military head quarters.

The Philippine Islands were to have been granted independence in 1946, but in the meanwhile had completely degenerated into a dependency. In its desire to follow the lead of the United States, and due to the latter's instigation the attitude toward Japan was extremely cool and gradually became one of unreasonable hostility.

(b) Malay: At the time when the armed encirclement of Japan was being strengthened, there was a rumor that Singapore would be transferred to the United States in recompense for the Lease-Lend pact. This was not surprising, for to demand much after giving little was the favorite method of the United States. The joint use of Singapore and Hongkong had already been planned by the United States since the beginning of 1941.

(c) Dutch East Indies: Instigated by the Anglo-American Powers, the Dutch East Indies refused to join the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere, and in fact put up a distinctly hostile front. With the powers behind it, particularly the United States, it began a desperate attempt to strengthen its defenses. Lacking armaments from the start, it was in dire need of aid from its allies. First, Britain dispatched to the islands in November 1940 a group of instructors in aeronautics. After a conference among the United States, Britain and Holland, held in Washington, the United States also launched upon an assistance program. It was decided that the United States should furnish the Dutch East Indies with an air force while Britain supplied the army.

Thenceforth, the dispatch of American airplanes to the Dutch East Indies steadily increased. Instructors and naval officers also were sent out, while in June American advisers on ocean transportation were stationed at all American Consulates on the islands. Thus, American power gradually made itself felt and concrete plans for a joint operation were steadily pushed. Shipments of war materials from the United States increased monthly, for the first 3 months amounting to the enormous sum of $50,000,000.

It was the intention of the United States to make of the Dutch colony a second Philippines, and in fact events such as the immediate following of the asset freezing policy almost gave one the feeling that the Dutch East Indies were an American possession.

(d) Burma: Ever since October 19, 1941, when the American military envoy, General McGruder, and his colleagues went to Chungking, and declared that "our object is to assist Chungking so that it can continue its resistance," Chiang Kai-shek's Army, which was fast turning into a unit of British mercenaries, began to assert itself as a menace along the line of American tactical plans. By this time, the assistance to China had reached the stage where the recompense exceeded by far the aid extended at the sacrifice of the resisting Chinese army. That is to say, the American envoys attained the position where they could participate in the counsels of the Chungking army leaders and at the head quarters of Army districts, thereby manipulating them at will.

It can be safely stated that from this time on the Chungking army ceased to be simply a power resisting Japan, and became instead the main artery through which war materials for the joint battle-line against Japan could be transported. In short, Chungking came to the fore as the mainstay of the offensive and defensive operations against Japan. It was, from the first, a preparatory measure for the militaristic offensive against Japan.

The immediate move of the enemy camp was towards the strengthening of the Burma Route. By this move, the United States also expected to secure already developed resources of war materials, thus killing two birds with one stone.

We must bear in mind that such a project on the part of the United States emanated from its far-sighted designs of permanently dominating East Asia. To crown the American efforts, Lung Yun, warlord of Yunnan Province, placed himself at the service of Chiang Kai-shek through the good offices of the American envoys, and an army composed mainly of the 25th Division of the Chungking Army occupying the western regions, began to threaten northern French Indo-China, which was the foremost front of the Co-Prosperity Sphere.

Burma formed one of the links of the encircling line around Japan, and with the arrival, by air, of the Commander-in-Chief of the British Indian Army, it began to show signs of becoming one of the great enemy bases. The air bases in South China, which had been only a few in number, were increased to more than a dozen with Chengtu as the pivotal center, and were offered for the free use of the American Air Force. And as its leader, Colonel Norton of the United States tried hard to rebuild the Chungking Air Force. It was planned, in case of necessity, to establish the southern air encirclement of Japan with the American air units in the Philippines as the main body.

That the aerial collaboration among the United States, Britain and China made speedy headway cannot be overlooked. Also the Chiang-American military collaboration actually developed an allied army which, by means of a joint operation, could have made a serious attempt to dissipate the fighting power of Japan.

(e) Australia: Australia, the furthermost position in East Asia of the declining British Empire, was burdened with the responsibility of making "all-out effort for the maintenance of the British life-line in the South Pacific." Its fears in this connection, in spite of the boasts of its high authorities, are frankly expressed in the following confession: "If we do not receive an assurance from the United States that the latter is well aware of its responsibilities in the Pacific Ocean, and that it is fully determined to discharge these responsibilities, the situation developing in the Pacific Ocean will be a tragedy for us."

The Australian dependency upon the United States rapidly increased until the relationship between the two countries developed an unprecedented intimacy. In short, the fact that the possibility and the strengthening of a joint operation between these two nations depended solely on the American willingness to aid, was made clear to all the world.

In regard to the Pacific problem, the United States had already, at the beginning of 1941, taken the leading role in the Anglo-Australian conference, and in March the American Navy established a precedence by visiting Australia and remaining there for quite some time. Also American naval officers were dispatched to Port Darwin and Canberra for the purpose of establishing communications.

The purported purpose of all this was the extension of the Pacific air routes and the conclusion of an air agreement. Had these problems been satisfactorily solved, the situation would have become too grave to be passed over merely as the establishment of a commercial air route through the completion of an aerial network with Singapore as the center. It must not be forgotten that as far as aerial routes are concerned, those intended for peaceful missions can immediately be converted into strategic use.

Having added Australia and New Zealand, to its camp, the ABCD encirclement frantically exerted itself in the securing of strongholds and bases along with the expansion of armaments and the advancement of preparations for war. As the ringleader of the enemy camp, the United States continued to bring unjust pressure to bear down upon Japan. Without removing this outrageous oppression there could not only be any possibility of establishing a Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere, but the very existence of Imperial Japan was jeopardized. The development of the situation left Japan no choice but to charge forward on the path that was to try the very mettle of the Japanese race.

Military Power of Armed Encirclement Before the War

1. Position of Enemy Fighting Vessels in the Pacific Region.

United States	
Pacific Coast	150
Philippines	70
Guam	5
Hawaii	150
Australia	
Indian Ocean	35
Singapore	30
Australia	5
Hongkong	30
Australia	
Sydney	30
Sourabaya	60

2. Allocation of Enemy Naval Power in East Asia regions:

Type of Ship	P.I.	Singapore	Hongkong	Dutch East Indies	Australia	Burma	Indian Ocean	Total
Capital Ships	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Aircraft Carriers	2	—	—	—	—	—	2	4
Cruisers	5	3	—	6	4	—	13	31
Destroyers	15	5	8	10	5	—	1	39
Submarines	25	4	—	15	—	—	—	44
Mine Layers	—	—	—	5	—	—	—	5
Mine Sweepers	3	7	2	8	—	—	—	20
Coast Guards	—	8	—	1	5	—	—	14
Torpedo boats	—	10	10	7	2	5	—	36
Mine ships	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	2
Gunboats	6	3	20	1	—	—	—	30
Others	9	10	23	4	14	5	4	69

3. Allocation of Air Power:

	Fighters	Bombers (Fortresses of the air)	Scouting planes	Hydroplanes (Airboats)	Training planes	Total	Planes for front-line use
Philippines	20	20	80	20	60	280	—
Singapore	70	200	200	10	—	480	330
Hongkong	—	—	—	—	10	10	—
Dutch East Indies	100	80	90	100	—	370	400
Burma	20	20	10	20	—	70	60
India	—	—	—	—	—	—	200
New Zealand	—	—	—	—	—	—	200
Australia	50	150	150	50	—	400	400

4. Allocation of Land Forces:

Countries	Regular	Others	Total
Dutch East Indies	72.000	25.000	97.000
Philippines	18.000	27.000	45.000
Malay	96.000	35.000	131.000
Burma	35.000	15.000	50.000
Australia	5.000	170.000	175.000
India	40.000	410.000	415.000
New Zealand	5.000	70.000	75.000
Hongkong	7.000	6.000	13.000

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TOKYO, SUNDAY, OCTOBER 3, 1943

Burma's Pledge of Help to India

Reports tell of the further aggravation of the shocking misery in India from famine. As a member of the family of Asiatic nations, we extend our heartiest sympathies to the masses of India and feel an irrepressible indignation at the callous indifference of the British.

That India which, with China, is the largest rice producing country in the world finds itself in a veritable torment of famine today is all Britain's doing. Leaving aside Britain's former crimes in India, the world knows what appalling sacrifices the British have imposed on India and her people since the outbreak of the current global war. Not only have they invariably driven Indian troops to the very first line of fighting in West Africa and in the Middle East as a shield to protect the lives of English troops, but they have ravenously devoured India's resources, especially food, causing a serious drain on the sustenance of the Indian people.

This situation, already acute enough, has been made all the more intolerable as the British, in preparation for a so-called counter-offensive against Burma, now concentrate a huge army, including Australian and American troops, on the Indian-Burmese border. In addition to enforcing an insatiable forage to feed these innumerable troops, the British are monopolizing all available transportation facilities for their war purposes, with the inevitable consequence that what little food is left for the masses of India simply cannot reach them. The situation has gone entirely out of the hand of the Indian Civil Service which used to vaunt its efficiency.

A powerful promise of help to the hunger-weakened and oppressed souls of India has come from one of their neighbors, Burma. In a statement issued on September 30, Prime Minister Ba Maw of Burma declared to the Indian poeple: "We are prepared to advance into India in cooperation with the Indian National Army and to bring rice to you at any moment. India's suffering is Burma's suffering. We want you to remember that our hearts always go to you."

After pointing out that Britain is brazenfacedly repeating her former dastardly misdeeds in India, the Burmese Prime Minister emphasized that the only way for India to get out of her present indescribable suffering is to eject British influence from Indian soil and pledged Burma's help in the cause.

In days gone by the British, in pursuance of their crafty and cruel policy, used the Indians in order to keep the Burmese people under restraint and oppression. The Burmans, having achieved the glory of independence at the hands of Japan as a sequel to the War of Greater East Asia, are now out to extend a powerful helping hand to India in her fight for freedom. At a time when the Indian National Army under Subhas Chandra Bose is holding itself ready to unleash a spirited attack at any moment, this powerful promise of help and this envigorating encouragement must impress the Indian people immeasurably, and it is only to be expected that definite strides will be witnessed in India's fight for emancipation.

Citrine's Chicanery

It has already been disclosed that a sharp Anglo-Soviet difference arose over the chronic second front issue at the recent convention of the British Trades Union Congress held early last month. Pointing out the imperativeness of the speedy creation of a second front, the Soviet side demanded urgent action by the United States and Britain. The British side, by chicane, turned down the demand. The chicane was employed on the initiative of Sir Walter McLennan Citrine, General Secretary of the Congress.

Here is the Soviet version of the story as reported in foreign dispatches. When the Congress drafted an amended resolution recognizing the urgency of the need for the formation of a second front, Citrine stepped in and vetoed the resolution, contending that a United States fleet had been holding itself in readiness at Genoa and that major operations were due in the area between Boulogne and Dunkirk. On the following day, the same Citrine came out with the plea that he had erred by acting on misinformation. That, of course, was a farce. The truth was that the "misinformation" had been concocted by Citrine himself as a plausible excuse for the rejection of the Soviet demand.

Obviously, the Soviets refuse to regard the Anglo-American operations in the Mediterranean as constituting a second front, for the simple reason that these operations have failed to lighten the Soviets' military burdens in the slightest degree. The Soviets go on incurring heavy sacrifices on the Eastern Front and suffering an acute dearth of foodstuffs. Nor can the Anglo-American air-raids on Germany be considered a second front. For one thing, Germany has set up perfect air defense. For another, there no longer exist any important factory in any of the areas which come within the spheres of action of the Anglo-American air arm. The damage done to German war production is nothing as serious as enemy propaganda would have the rest of the world believe. Certainly, not until the Reich has been compelled to divert one army division from the Eastern Front can there be a second front in name and in fact.

It is superfluous to reiterate that the British and the Americans are clinging to their favorite strategy of avoiding sacrifices in men and relying solely on weapons. The world has yet to see an instance where victory has been won by such an easy-going method. Meanwhile, it is the Soviets who have to bear the brunt of the war with Germany at appalling sacrifices to themselves.

It is known all too well that the British and the Americans have entertained the deepest hatred against the Soviets for twenty years, a hatred which is ineradicable. Even at the present critical stage where the United States and Britain need the cooperation of the Soviets most urgently, they are betraying anti-Soviet tendencies at every turn. How tepid was the Anglo-American response when at the recent anti-Axis conference on the world food situation at Hot Springs, Virginia, the Soviet Union pleaded for specific aid with regard to foodstuffs!

The verdict is inevitable, therefore, that the Anglo-Americans are seeking to prolong the Reich-Soviet hostilities, to shift all the burden on the Soviets and to realize their ambition of world domination through the mutual exhaustion of the contestants. This verdict is rapidly gaining ground in neutral countries. At least, that is how the Anglo-American attitude looks to unbiased and fair-minded neutral observers. Small wonder public opinion in the Soviet Union is voicing open dissatisfaction with the Anglo-Americans and vehemently denouncing their bad faith.

By making the move he did at the recent convention of the British Trade Union Congress, Citrine made it clear that he is acting as a tool of the anti-Soviet policy of the British and American governments. To the Soviet laborers, Citrine's action must have come as a revelation anew that the Anglo-Americans are not only using the Soviet Union for the realization of their imperialistic ambitions but are even plotting its downfall. Can the Soviet laborers remain indifferent to this revelation?

A Year Ago Today

October 3, 1942

With military administration in full swing, Malai is taking its first gigantic step forward toward its construction as one wing of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere.

* * *

A joint defense pact was signed today between the governments of Cuba and Mexico. The measure was taken with a view to lessening the Axis submarine menace in the Caribbean Sea.

* * *

The enforcement of the wartime industrial boost program in the United States is encountering great difficulties due to a shortage of labor. For the perfect prosecution of the present Great War, the United States must have tens of millions of workers in different fields of their productive industries by December 1943 at the latest, but they are without any measure to realize it. As a last measure, the Wartime Population Committee is considering the engagement of all men and women between the ages of 18 and 65 in one or other line of productive industries in the country.

* * *

Aside from the criticisms still prevailing among the British people over the repeated failures of the British army's landing operations, the House of Lords, which had an unusually large assembly today, engaged in heated debates over the landing failures.

* * *

Due to relentless U-boat activities in the Caribbean Sea, marine transportation in the adjacent waters of Colombia has been interrupted for some time now, dealing a deadly blow to the economic structure of the country.

JUVENILES, CONVICTS MOBILIZED FOR WAR WORK IN UNITED STATES

Restrictions on Amusements Placed—'Victory Girls' Present Naughty Problem to Sociologists

(Exclusive to the Nippon Times)

Part II

The strength of the American fighting services in June this year stood at 9,300,000 and it is planned that 1,500,000 more should be enlisted by the end of the year so that the total strength may be increased to 10,800,000. For keeping these fighting men adequately armed and supplied and for aiding the other anti-Axis Powers the maximum mobilization is also required on the production front.

On May 1, this year, orders were issued for the compulsory change of occupation on the part of men aged from 18 to 38 in 35 kinds of non-urgent industries specially designated and now that this change of occupation and the re-employment of the unemployed have been well-nigh completed, attention is being directed to the mobilization of women, students and juveniles in the field of production.

A. Women's auxiliary corps. The women's auxiliary corps was a very small affair with only 700 members at the time of its organization. Its present membership totals some 150,000. These members are now performing functions of 140 different kinds.

B. Women's labor power. In 1940, women laborers were no more than 11,000,000, but now their number has increased to 16,000,000. Of this total, 2,000,000 are concerned directly with the manufacture of arms, and it is believed that 2,000,0000 more women will be mobilized by the end of this year. At the time of the former World War, women had to work at 25 cents per hour, but their present working conditions are said to be equal to those of men, where they are capable of the same amount and same kinds of work.

In order to make good the shortage of farm labor, there has been a steady expansion in the mobilization of juveniles. Especially in the busy agricultural season, a large army of 3,000,000 farm workers have been mobilized chiefly from among high school students.

Juvenile labor is, on the other hand, proving a delicate problem to handle. The New York and five other State Legislatures are credited with the intention of permitting the employment of children over 12 years and of removing the veto on juvenile night work. In one branch of industry, cases of infraction of the Juvenile Labor Law during the five months of this year showed a 250 per cent increase compared with the corresponding period of last year. At one factory, even an eight-year-old child was found in employment.

Mobilization of Students

The total number of university students was about 1,200,000 (of which 35 per cent were women) before the war, but there has since been a gradual decrease in their number, reflecting the shortage of manpower in America. The number admitted into universities showed a decrease of five per cent in 1941 and a decrease of 15 per cent in 1942 compared with the preceding year respectively. It is conjectured that this year's decrease will be about 30 per cent. The question of closing down universities does not arise yet, but all universities have abolished their summer holidays and have shortened the course of study by one year or one year and a half.

Under the revised conscription law, the military age has been lowered to 18, so that the large majority of university students have become amenable to conscription, though they seem to be getting their conscription postponed by joining the R.O.T.C. (Reserve Officers' Training Corps) of the army or the navy. In 1941, only about 30 per cent of such university students were registered as members of the Corps, but it is expected that practically all except those physically unfit will join it this year. The training corps fall under two categories, the army and the navy, and those who have gone through the prescribed course of training at these organizations are to be given the status of reserve officers. After the prescribed period of military service, they are to get their commission.

The shortening of the course of study was effected more drastically in regard to the branches of study bearing on science, from the necessity of training technical experts quickly, while the university equipment has been put at the service of the army and the navy. Many professors in charge of the branches of study relative to literature have got high positions in government circles. Many assistant professors and assistants have also left their universities to enter the Government service.

While, on the one hand, universities are adjusting themselves to the needs of the war situation, it is reported, on the other hand, that a certain professor of Princeton University is deeply apprehensive of scientific researches being neglected on the ground of national emergency, and that the Federal Education Bureau is elaborating plans for the re-education of returned soldiers.

Civilian Defense Work

The Pearl Harbor debacle brought the urgent necessity of the defense of the American mainland home to all American minds, and the civilian defense work is being carried on vigorously under the direction of the O.C.D. (Office of Civilian Defense). To give a few instances of the work so far achieved in this line:—

A. During the first year of the war, some ten thousand local defense councils were formed with no fewer than 10,000,000 people affiliated.

B. The observation posts provided at many places on the seashore to keep watch for hostile raids are kept by those in the defense work and reports are submitted to the military and naval authorities through the Control Centers.

C. Air defense training of the following descriptions is being carried out:—

a. Citizens, male and female, work as telephone operators at police stations at the rate of four hours in ten days to get reports from air defense observation posts.

b. Men receive training as firemen once a week.

c. Women receive the Red Cross Society's training for seven weeks and attend a hospital or a clinic once a week.

d. Citizens, irrespective of sex, help the business at the local conscription offices.

Prisoners

It seems that prisoners are also being mobilized for the production of war materials. At a certain prison with 4,000 convicts, each prisoner is put to the work of producing war materials. Some engage in the manufacture of defense nets against submarine attacks, some in the work of repairing buoys and some others in the manufacture of shoes and beddings for soldiers and sailors. It is further reported that 700 convicts volunteered to offer their blood for use in transfusion at the Red Cross Society Hospital.

Due to the remarkable increase in the volume of munitions transportation, the necessity of keeping as much rubber and oil as possible in stock, the shortage of labor and the gradual decline in the transportation capacity of coastal shipping, the means of land traffic is subject to many hindrances.

Due partly to the heavy transportation of troops, war materials and labor and partly to a sharp decline in the volume of motorcar traffic, there has been a marked increase in the custom of railways. In the spring of last year already, there was launched the "Don't Travel!" campaign to warn the public not to make travels on private business except under unavoidable circumstances.

At the time of the former World War, the railways were operated by the Government, but in the present war, their management remains in the hands of the railway companies concerned, which seem to be striving to give the fullest play to their capacity under the supervision of the National Defense Traffic Bureau. According to an announcement made by the Bureau regarding the freight traffic, the volume of goods transported in 1941 showed the record quantity notwithstanding the fact that, compared with 1929, there was a 30 per cent decrease in the number of freight cars. In 1942, there was a further 33 per cent increase. There was a remarkable increase in the earnings of each railway company. It appears that the revenue from January to August of last year was twice as large compared with the corresponding period of the previous year.

Bus Service

Because the motorcar traffic was so closely linked with the peacetime economic life in America, the restrictions of the motorcar traffic, rendered necessary by economies in the consumption of rubber and gasoline, have hit American national life to a serious extent. The problem of transporting laborers to munitions factories is quite serious and is causing much anxiety to the National Defense Traffic Bureau.

At the time of the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia, the number of private-owned motorcars registered was 28,000,000 owner cars and 5,000,000 motor trucks. During last year, 5,000,000 cars were scrapped and another 17,000,000 cars are expected to be similarly dealt with this year. It is further believed that the number of motor trucks will be halved by the end of this year.

The congestion of the railway traffic and the decrease of motorcars for private use resulted in a remarkable increase in the number of users of motor buses. The utilization rate of the motor bus services plying between cities last year showed the record figure last year.

Motorcars were an indispensable medium for carrying Americans to various places of amusement, and consequently the restriction of the motorcar traffic, and especially the prohibition of pleasure driving enforced in the eastern States this year have hit Americans very hard. For instance, the number of visitors to cinema halls has been reduced by half owing to the inadequate means of transport available. Again, due to the short supply of athletic appliances, golfing and hunting are subject to drastic restrictions. The advisability of allowing professional baseball matches to be played was a subject of much controversy last year, and the view having prevailed that they were conducive to the comfort of soldiers, they were continued for about a year longer, but horse racing was allowed only where tramcar and other means of transport are available. Popular amusements are suffering a variety of restrictions in the suspension of famous matches and in other directions.

Social Morality

Th domestic wartime structure is producing a variety of effects on the American mode of living. What is causing special apprehension to the thinking public is the problem of national morality—the problem of juvenile morality especially. In the districts where the munitions industry is booming, children are left unattended to by their parents who work at munitions factories. These poor children are apt to go depraved. Girls who go to comfort soldiers quartered in many places often exceed their proper limits and commit immoral deeds. The following facts were disclosed last year:—

A. There was a 20 per cent increase in cases of juvenile delinquency—100 per cent increase in some districts—compared with ordinary peace times.

B. There was a general increase in the number of inmates of reformatories—66 per cent increase in Connecticutt, 55 per cent increase in Pennsylvania and 42 per cent increase in Massachusetts.

C. According to the report of the Federal Bureau of Indictment, there were 150,000 cases in which lads of 19 years or under were arrested on the charge of implication in shady transactions. It was further disclosed that 50 per cent of motorcar thefts and 40 per cent of robberies were committed by juveniles. The Los Angeles police arrested a gang of 20 depraved lads.

D. Parks in New York and Chicago are full of so-called "victory girls" who take delight in making comfort-giving visits to soldiers. In Washington, many cases are reported in which these girls act in a manner derogatory to military discipline.

The above-mentioned facts are causing grave apprehension to many thoughtful people, as the deterioration of public morals is the precursor of the decline of the national destiny.

(End)

Chinese Painters

A story is told about Wang Wei, the poet-painter of the T'ang Dynasty who, in drawing a banana tree waving in the midst of a snowstorm, was criticized for presenting in the same garden scene blossoms of the peach, the apricot, the lotus and the hibiscus, which flower at different seasons. He certainly gave rein to his artistic imagination. But, the story continues, each of these seemingly incongruous items was so beautifully executed that, with the criterion of time, what at first appeared absurd forced its way into the plane of the possible and the rational. For the Chinese artist is noted for his exuberance of imagination. To prevent his imagination from going astray was impossible for Wang Wei.

Also noted for his imaginative power was Wu Tao-Yuan, better known as Wu Tao-Tzu. His figures had high foreheads, plump noses and flat faces with eyes bulging from their sockets. It is not impossible to believe that Wu Tao-Tzu's figures represented real persons. The artist's imagination is held within the bounds of actuality; it is only his predilection for stoutness that reveals the play of his imaginative genius. But the great master never went beyond the various manifestations of stoutness that we see in the living world, nor did he venture into the realm of the grotesque where some modern caricaturists like to ramble.

The great fact about the Chinese artist is that his objective study of nature starts with the rejection of unnecessary elements. He may have a model but he lays it aside when he is working on his composition. He is a realist when he is storing up living features in his mental warehouse, a romantist when he turns outward features into images for his selection.

An example of the delicacy and subtlety of Chinese pictorial art may be seen in the famous picture by Li King-Lin, the versatile painter of the Sung Dynasty, showing Li Kuang, the great general of the Han Dynasty, with a Tartar fastened upon his horse. In the picture, the general is portrayed as he is about to shoot his pursuers with the bow snatched from them. He had only drawn the bow and was adjusting his aim; the arrow remained unshot. "To a common mind," remarked the painter, "the arrow should have reached one of the pursuers." Before treating the theme in this subtle way, the artist must have deliberated whether the arrow held on the bow or released to strike would betray the higher degree of urgency.—(From the Shanghai Times)

CHINA CONVERTED INTO ARSENAL FOR PROSECUTION OF ASIA WAR

National Government Forges Closer Ties With Japan—Is Prepared to Share Even Greater Responsibilities

By HAYAO UEDA
(From the Gaiko Hyoron)

The belief seems to obtain in some quarters that China's participation in the war was at the instance of Japan who allegedly demanded it in return for her relinquishment of extraterritoriality and the retrocession of her concessions, but such a view is absolutely false and beneath notice. The fallacy is the product of malicious enemy propaganda. The fact is that the National Government had been firmly resolved to join the war ever since the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia on December 8, 1941. This is manifest from the statement issued by Wang Chingwei on the day following the outbreak to the effect that his Government was ready to share pleasure and suffering with Japan—a phrase indicative of Nanking's firm resolve to fight on Japan's side. If it did not declare war upon America and Britain then and there, it was simply because its preparations were not yet complete.

The work of improving all branches of home administration had since been pushed more vigorously with the aid of the Japanese Government, which has done everything possible to promote the healthy development of that Government. The frequent exchange of visits between prominent leaders of the two countries served to whet the desire of the National Government to enter the war all the more until on January 9 this year that Government finally declared war. The entry of that Government into the war pushed its relationship with Japan a stage further from that of sharing pleasure and suffering to that of sharing life and death. Its participation in the war was unquestionably of its own free will.

To End Enemy Outrages

The reason for the participation of the National Government in the war is, as set forth in the declaration of war, to compass the restoration of China and the emancipation of East Asia by eliminating, in close cooperation with Japan, the lawlessness of America and Britain who have been committing all sorts of outrages and atrocities against East Asia during the past century. The National Government is decreed by fate to cooperate with Japan. Besides, it is only natural that China should fight on Japan's side in a war which aims at the establishment of the Co-Prosperity Sphere of Greater East Asia and the emancipation of East Asia. Her formal entry into the war put New China definitely in the Axis camp and made her determination clear to crush Chungking as well as America and Britain. Nanking's chief concern before that event was to induce Chungking's reconsideration of its attitude toward Japan.

Now that the National Government has definitely joined the war, ready to share life and death with Japan, it is a matter of course that the Japanese Government should put forth redoubled efforts to forge even closer ties of cooperation so that they may jointly prosecute the War of Greater East Asia to a successful issue. It is along these lines that Japan's new China policy is framed.

The fundamentals of this policy are clearly embodied in the joint Sino-Japanese declaration concerning the successful prosecution of the war and the Agreement regarding the retrocession of the concessions and the relinquishment of extraterritoriality, concluded and made public immediately after China's entry into the war. The former records the firm determination of Japan and China to cooperate most closely in the military, political and economic spheres for the successful prosecution of their common war against America and Britain, while the latter provides for the abandonment by Japan of her privileges in China, that is, the retrocession of Japan's exclusive concessions, the restoration to China of the International Settlement and the Legation Quarter in Peking and the relinquishment of extraterritoriality.

These pledges have been and are being redeemed speedily by Japan with all sincerity. China is now liberated from Anglo-American shackles under which she has groaned during the past century since the Opium War and is assured of complete independence.

China's Responsibility

What then, is the responsibility devolving on China in consequence of her entry into the war? By aligning herself completely with Japan in the present war, China has assumed the solemn responsibility of conducting the war successfully in close cooperation with this country in political, economic and military matters.

At the fifth plenary meeting of the General Executive Committee of the Kuomintang on January 15, the party leaders discussed the basic problems of their party and adopted a declaration regarding its war policy. In view of the fact that the Kuomintang forms the basis of the National Government and that it is Nanking's directive force, there can be no doubt of the great importance of this declaration.

The declaration stresses (1) that the East Asia League movement and the New People's movement should be carried on energetically, (2) that China should cooperate with Japan in the spirit of sharing life and death, (3) that earnest efforts should be made to do away with Anglo-American outrages and paralyzing influences, (4) that productive power should be increased and peace and order be maintained, (5) that good examples should be set in regard to the preservation of order and the establishment of co-prosperity so as to give Chungking food for serious thought, and (6) that steps should be taken to improve the organizing and training power of the party. Then, we know that three main objectives of China's participation in the war are to establish peace and order, to enhance productive power and to heighten the wartime consciousness of the people.

Nanking's Object

From these facts it is obvious that the war policy of the National Government is, for the present at least, to consolidate the background of Sino-Japanese cooperative activities by strengthening its own power, rather than carrying on active warlike operations directly against America and Britain.

In pursuance of this fundamental policy, the National Government has been carrying out a variety of measures. Among the more important of these measures is that of reforming the domestic administration in all respects. It is hardly necessary to say that the preservation of perfect peace and order in the peace zones is essential to the reform of the domestic administration. In this connection, the question of replenishing the policing power of the National Government is claiming the priority of attention. Earnest attention is thus being directed to the increment of the army, the peace preservation corps and the police force. As regards the army, much has been done in the direction of the unification of the military command and administration since the reorganization of the military system in October last year.

Since the initiation of Japan's new China policy following China's entry into the war, influential Chungking generals have come over to join the National Government with many officers and men under their respective command, and this has appreciably increased the National Government's army strength. Surely, though slowly, the army of the National Government is making an increasing contribution to the maintenance of peace and order in the provinces so as to enable the Imperial Army to devote its undivided attention to the crushing of the forces of America, Britain and Chungking. Preparations are at the same time being pushed forward to equip itself sufficiently so that it may take the field, at same future date, side by side with the Japanese Forces.

The steady progress of the rural pacification work also deserves special attention as furnishing another important factor in the reform of the domestic administration. In his address on the first anniversary of the inauguration of the rural pacification work, President Wang Ching wei stated that whereas the prime object of the work was, before December 8, 1941, to expedite the establishment of general peace by setting up model peace zones regionally, cooperation with Japan in the vigorous execution of the War of Greater East Asia had become its most important object after that date. It will thus be seen that the rural pacification work no longer aims simply at the establishment of local peace and order and the independence of local finance. It is now playing a very important role in turning China into an important source of the supply of war materials for the successful prosecution of the war.

(To Be Concluded)

Fruits of Wisdom

A woman's greatest glory is to be little talked about by men, whether for good or ill.—Pericles.

* * *

The falling drops at last will wear the stone.—Lucretius.